

Shultz urges China against Iran arms

PEKING (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz asked China Monday to stop selling arms to Iran and criticized Peking for expelling Western journalists, U.S. officials said. Both sides said Mr. Shultz's seven hours of talks with five of China's top leaders were candid but friendly and emphasized their common interest in curbing Soviet moves in Asia. The officials said Mr. Shultz had stressed to Chinese leaders "that it was in everyone's interests" to halt arms sales to Iran, terming it the party refusing to negotiate an end to its war with Iraq. China has denied reports that it is selling arms to Iran. Mr. Shultz is the first senior Western official to visit China since Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang was dismissed in January for failing to control the spread of Western political ideas seen as threatening the party's absolute authority. U.S. officials said China was concerned that the scandal over the sale of American arms to Iran would damage Washington's ability to carry out its foreign policy.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تأسست من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Rifai and Vranitsky hold talks

VIENNA (Agencies) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitsky held talks on Monday on the latest developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations. Mr. Rifai, who arrived here earlier in the day, briefed Chancellor Vranitsky on Jordan's continuing efforts to find a solution to the Middle East conflict, said the Jordan News Agency, Petra. Mr. Rifai expressed Jordan's appreciation for the European Community's support for the idea of convening an international conference on the Middle East under U.N. auspices, Petra said. Mr. Rifai also briefed the chancellor on Jordan's five-year development plan for the West Bank. Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasbi attended the meeting. Mr. Rifai and Mr. Qasbi are here in the Austrian capital to attend official talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Austrian President Kurt Waldheim and accompany the King on a visit to West Germany on Thursday, Petra said earlier. The King is currently on a private visit to Austria.

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Regent sends good wishes to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, sent a congratulatory cable on Monday to King Hassan II of Morocco, congratulating him on the anniversary of his accession to the throne. In his cable, Prince Hassan wished the Moroccan monarch continued good health and happiness and the Moroccan people further progress and prosperity.

Pope meets Aziz

VATICAN CITY (AP) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz discussed the Middle East situation with Pope John Paul II in a 25-minute meeting Monday, Vatican officials said. Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro said the audience was an "informative" session requested by the Iraqi official because of the Pope's concerns for world peace. Mr. Aziz is also holding meetings with Italian officials during his stay in Rome. He arrived Sunday night for a two-day visit.

5 SLA men wounded in attacks

TEL AVIV (R) — Three Lebanese militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army (SLA) were wounded Monday in a clash with guerrillas in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in South Lebanon, sources said. The SLA men were taken to hospital after guerrillas firing light arms and rocket-propelled grenades attacked the militiamen near the coastal town of Rashidieh. Two SLA men were wounded on Sunday in a similar attack.

Libyan plane lands in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — A Libyan C-130 military transport plane carrying six people landed Monday at Abu Simbel airport, southern Egypt, and its passengers demanded to talk to a senior Egyptian official, Cairo airport sources said. The sources said the plane landed at the small airport, some 275 kilometres south of Aswan city, at 6:00 p.m. The passengers were received by the local mayor, they added. The sources were not immediately able to identify the passengers or say whether they wanted asylum in Egypt.

India and Pakistan reach new accord

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — India and Pakistan announced agreement on Monday to pull back more an estimated 250,000 troops to peace-time positions to ease border tension between their common frontier. Officials said the agreement was reached after four days of talks here between senior officials and covers withdrawals in two sectors along India's northern and Pakistan's southern borders.

White House withdraws Gates nomination as CIA chief

WASHINGTON (R) — The White House announced Monday that it was withdrawing the controversial nomination of Robert Gates as director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) at Gates's request and has not yet decided on a replacement.

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Gemayel reportedly accepts key elements in Syrian plan

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel has agreed to three key points contained in a new, Syrian-brokered peace plan aimed at ending 12 years of civil war in Lebanon by giving Muslims a greater share of power, official sources said Monday.

The sources, quoted by Reuters, said the Maronite Christian leader had agreed to give up his cabinet voting rights, and that the prime minister — traditionally a Sunni Muslim — would be elected by parliament instead of being appointed by the president.

Mr. Gemayel had also agreed in principle to the abolition of "confessionalism," the traditional power-sharing system between the country's Muslim and Christian communities.

The sources, close to Mr. Gemayel, said the three points had been agreed over more than two months of indirect negotiations between Mr. Gemayel and Syrian leaders.

They were also contained in the latest Syrian-backed plan drawn up in Damascus by Lebanon's Muslim politicians and militia leaders in talks with top Syrian officials.

Before returning to Beirut Sunday night, Prime Minister Rashid Karami said in the Syrian capital the accord would "lead us out of our impasse."

But the official sources said some proposed reforms still remained to be settled between leaders of Lebanon's warring communities.

Mr. Karami said here on Monday that the proposed political reforms designed to reactivate a national reconciliation dialogue with the Christians.

Mr. Karami said in a radio statement the proposed reforms were being put forward by the Syrian government to personal emissaries of President Gemayel.

"The ball is now in the president's court," Mr. Karami said. "He will have to make up his mind in order to stop the nation's bloodletting and set it on the course of salvation."

Political sources have said the latest peace pact resembles a December 1985 accord signed by Christian and Muslim militia leaders in Damascus, but which fell through when Mr. Gemayel refused to give it his stamp of approval.

It also envisaged phasing out of the Christian minority's prerogatives in order to give Muslims an equal share in parliament and the executive.

But hardliners — notably of the main Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia — ruled the plan unacceptable, saying Christians would lose their identity and that Syria would be placed in de facto control of domestic and external affairs.

Beirut's independent daily An Nahar said the plan envisaged three major amendments to the nation's constitution.

According to the newspaper, the plan would forbid the Maronite president from overriding the decisions of his half-Muslim, half-Christian cabinet. At present, he can veto the cabinet's decisions.

It also would extend the Shi'ite Muslim house speaker's term from two to four years, the same as the life of one parliament.

A "Lebanese Forces" spokesman gave the latest peace proposals a guarded response.

"All Christians are agreed on abolishing confessionalism in general. In other words, they are in favour of total secularism," he told Reuters.

"But setting a date in advance for abolishing confessionalism is tantamount to setting a date for a new civil war, because various sects will try and compete to ensure domination over other groups..."

More supplies reach Beirut camp after Arab panel moves to pursue Syrian contacts

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A U.N. agency on Monday delivered 20 tonnes of food and medical supplies to Bourj Al Barajneh Palestinian refugee camp in southern Beirut, witnesses said. The witnesses, quoted by Reuters, said the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, which has ringed the camp since Oct. 29, allowed the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) to send in two trucks loaded with flour, milk and medicine.

Per Hallqvist, Swedish director of UNRWA in Beirut, said an equivalent amount of food was given to an Amal committee for distribution to Shi'ites.

This was a condition for earlier deliveries to Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila, another Beirut camp ringed by Amal.

Apart from food deliveries by the U.N. and pro-Syrian Palestinian groups — three times to Bourj Al Barajneh — Amal has not allowed anyone else into the camps since it announced that the sieges were lifted last month.

Beirut and South Lebanon have been part of an Amal campaign since 1985 against fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat.

PLO foreign affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi said Mr. Arafat told an Arab League committee studying the Amal-Palestinian "camp war" on Sunday that the sieges were continuing.

The meeting of the committee, composed of Arab League Secretary General Chadi Kibbi and seven Arab foreign ministers, came one week after 7,000 Syrian troops deployed in Beirut to put an end to bloody clashes between Amal and leftist Lebanese factions.

The group is to be made up of representatives of the General Secretariat of the 21-member Arab League, that of the Arab Associations of the Red Crescent and Red Cross, and the executive committee of the Council of Arab Health Ministers.

Syrian pledge

In Damascus, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Al Sharaa vowed Monday to secure food and relief supplies for the Palestinians in the camps.

The official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA) said Mr. Sharaa made the pledge during a meeting with visiting Arab League Under-Secretary Alkhalid Al Ibrahim on the situation in Lebanon and the plight of the camps.

SANA quoted Mr. Sharaa as saying: "Syria will extend all help possible to ensure a steady flow of supplies."

Tunis communiqué

The Arab League committee resolved in a final communiqué to resume contacts with Syria to try to end the blockade, "the nature of the presence of Syrian forces in Beirut being conducive to the restoration of peace in the capital and its surrounding districts."

It also resolved to continue its efforts to get food and medicine into the camps and to set up a working group to go to Beirut to examine the food and sanitary situation in the camps.

Zinchuck: Soviets will not accept any condition for role in peace talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Soviet Union will not accept any preconditions for its participation in an international Middle East peace conference, Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Alexander Zinchuck said Monday.

Citing the U.S. and Israeli preconditions that the Soviet Union should resume diplomatic ties with the Jewish state as the price of Moscow's participation in Middle East peace efforts, the Soviet envoy said his country would reestablish relations with Israel only when the Jewish state halts its "belligerent policies in the region and makes constructive contributions to the peace process."

Talking to a group of local and foreign journalists at the "Monday Press Circle" meeting, the Soviet ambassador categorically ruled out any trade-off between Israel and the Soviet Union over the issue.

He said his country remained firm on its stand that resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel depended on the latter's acceptance of a "serious conference, with real power to express opinions and take decisions." He said that Israel "should be constructive and show its inclination to negotiate properly" on the basis of resolutions adopted by the international community.

Mr. Zinchuck, responding to questions, said he believed that Israel was not serious about participating in the conference.

"Since when can one country impose conditions on a peace conference?" he asked. "...No conditions can be imposed (on Moscow) before the (convening of the) conference, and no conference can be convened without Soviet participation," he said.

He said that claims that 400,000 Soviet Jews wanted to leave the Soviet Union were unfounded and stressed that there was no connection between the recently more liberalised Soviet attitude towards Soviet Jewry and prospects of convening an international Mideast conference.

He said that a preparatory committee comprising the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council may help pave the way for the called-for conference.

On the question of Palestinian representation, the Soviet envoy said that Moscow considered the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) led by Chairman Yasser Arafat as the only representative of Palestinian people.

Regent calls for self-evaluation of work among education officials

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, told senior education officials on Monday that it was time to rationalise educational investment in the country and evaluate the stages and progress achieved in their work.

Addressing the Greater Amman Education Department, the Regent emphasised the need for responsible dialogue and respect for opinions. He called on the Ministry of Education to spread national values and concepts and strengthen the sense of national belonging among students.

Educational standards are not measured by the grades achieved but by the overall objectives of the process, he said. He called on officials to abandon selfishness and individualism in dealings with others and said group spirit and frankness were most important in dealing with issues.

The Regent underlined the importance of interaction between those who teach and those who learn and called for exploration of the humanitarian aspects of the process.

Prince Hassan said the absence of school freedoms could bring about dull dialogue and stressed the necessity for concentrating on the quality of education rather than quantity. However, he said, "We in Jordan apply decentralisation in education to provide citizens with the opportunity to shoulder their responsibilities."

Prince Hassan called for a continuous revision of educational programmes and for directing special attention to studies and reports and holding educational seminars and specialised courses.

Monday's meeting was attended by Minister of Education Thouman Al Hindawi and the ministry's under secretary, Ahmad Bashairah, Greater Amman Education Department Director Mahdi Al Krunz and senior officials from the Ministry of Education.

Prince Hassan earlier visited Prince Rashed Preparatory School in Wihdat, Prince Hassan Secondary School in Jofeh, the Prince Hassan Suburban Secondary School for Girls in Nuzha and the Nuzha Vocational Girls School.

Prince Hassan visited classrooms, libraries, laboratories and workshops of the schools.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, with students of the Prince Hassan Suburban Secondary School for Girls in Nuzha during a visit he paid to the school on Monday (Petra photo)

Israeli troops kill Arab student as Nablus pays tribute to Zafer Al Masri

NABLUS, Occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers killed a Palestinian student and wounded two others Monday on the first anniversary of the assassination of the city's mayor, Israeli and Palestinian sources quoted by news agencies said.

Palestinians hoisted black flags and posted pictures of former Mayor Zafer Al Masri, and shopkeepers closed their stores for the day in remembrance of March 2, 1986, when Mr. Masri was gunned down in front of city hall.

Israeli Radio reported a wreath sent by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat was laid on Mr. Masri's grave.

Palestinians also demonstrated Monday in Jenin, 30 kilometres north of Nablus and the army arrested 14 protesters, the radio said.

The Israeli army said it had ordered an investigation into the circumstances surrounding Monday's shooting death of Yafez Fares Ya'ish, killed in Nablus' downtown square.

The army and Palestinian sources gave differing accounts of the clash.

Israeli sources said the student was shot dead and another wounded after being detained in a side street by troops who cordoned off the town centre to prevent any repetition of a massive anti-Israeli demonstration which marked Mr. Masri's funeral last year.

The soldiers opened fire at the two after they ignored repeated warnings to stop, sources quoted by Reuters said.

The Palestine Press Service, which monitors events in the occupied territories, said Ya'ish was killed when troops opened fire to disperse demonstrators.

A third Palestinian was wounded earlier Monday in Nablus in a rock-throwing clash between Palestinians and Israeli troops.

The clashes came as hundreds of Israeli soldiers patrolled the streets of this town of 100,000 to maintain calm during the Masri memorial service.

In an emotional grave side speech, Mr. Masri's widow called Israel "a fascist state" and said it shared responsibility for her husband's death.

The Syrian-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), led by Habbash, claimed responsibility for killing the mayor, calling him a collaborator with Israel. Mr. Masri's widow told reporters she held Israel jointly responsible because the occupation authorities had failed to track down the killer.

"If someone throws a stone, within five minutes or after one day they catch him and put him in jail. Why can't they find the assassin of Zafer Al Masri. It's not true. I think they are part of the assassination," she said.

The Israeli army banned a mass march to Mr. Masri's tomb in the city's central mosque and allowed only about 100 family members and municipal employees to attend emotional memorial prayers.

Iraq reports Iranian shelling of Basra

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian shells Monday slammed into residential districts in the southern port city of Basra, according to a communique issued by the general command of the Iraqi armed forces.

The shelling of Iraq's second largest city and home for one million caused no casualties but damaged a number of residential houses and civilian properties, said the communique carried by the Iraqi News Agency.

War communique from both sides said Iranian forces blasted Iraqi positions along the southern waterfront with air and artillery attacks and Iraqi ground units pounded Iranian military emplacements.

A war communique issued by Iran's military command and reported by Tehran's official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iranian fighter-bombers bombed Iraqi troop concentrations, ammunition depots and armed emplacements twice Monday.

day in the Karbala-5 region of operations in southern Iraq.

Iraq's war communique said troops of the Third Army Corps entrenched east of Basra, on Sunday night and Monday, continued hitting the remnants of the Iranian enemy forces with artillery, tanks, mortars and other weapons, killing numbers of them.

Iraqi gunners blasted nine Iranian tanks, five armoured personnel carriers, 16 ammunition dumps, military positions and vehicles, said the Iraqi communique.

Further south at Fao Peninsula, where Iran has occupied a chunk of Iraqi territory for a year, Iraqi troops of the Third Army Corps hit Iranian forces with artillery, tanks and various weapons, killing 15 soldiers and destroying gun emplacements and ammunition depots, the communique added.

A Kuwaiti newspaper said on Monday the Soviet Union had responded to U.S. arms sales to Iran last year with new military sales to Iraq, including MiG-29 jet warplanes not sold outside the socialist bloc before.

Al Qabas, quoting informed Arab sources in Amman, said the deal was designed to ensure a balance of arsenals between Iran and Iraq.

"The Soviet Union has agreed to send Iraq the arms to fill its needs, without conditions," it reported.

It said a fresh arms deal was struck during a visit to Moscow last year by Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister General Adnan Khairallah.

A shipment of tanks, warplanes and spare parts have already been dispatched following a recent visit to Moscow by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, it said.

Agreement was also reached to reschedule Iraqi debts to Moscow, on comfortable terms, the newspaper reported.

Soviets table formal offer of missiles deal in Geneva

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.S. and Soviet arms-control negotiators held a special meeting on Monday at which the Soviets formally presented Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on the immediate elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe. The two sides agreed to extend the talks indefinitely.

The proposal, submitted at a one-hour meeting at the Soviet mission, is based on Mr. Gorbachev's announcement Saturday that the question of medium-range missiles in Europe should be singled out from other issues and a separate agreement concluded "without delay."

Soviet officials told a news conference in Moscow on Monday that the proposal was aimed at ending a deadlock at the talks. They hinted that an agreement might lead to a U.S.-Soviet summit.

Israeli Arabs praise Peres

DABURIYYA (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres received a warm welcome from Arab civic leaders Monday in his first meeting with Israeli Arab since returning from peace talks in Egypt.

"The Arabs of Israel back you," said Abdul Wahab Darawshe, a legislator from Mr. Peres' Labour Party. "The only way to peace is through an international peace conference."

Beirutis observe self-imposed curfew despite Syrian crackdown

BEIRUT (R) — Traffic clogs the streets of west Beirut by day but nightfall brings an eerie silence, broken only by the roar of passing Syrian military vehicles.

Eight days after 7,000 Syrian troops moved in to stop militia gun law on the streets, residents of the capital's Muslim sector appear to be observing a self-imposed curfew.

"By nightfall, 90 per cent of shops have closed and the city seems completely deserted," one store-keeper said.

Some restaurants and nightclubs reopened at the weekend after a two-week closure but they attracted only a brave handful of determined fun-seekers.

"We have to go out, it's Satur-

day night," said 23-year-old Mohammad Mislimani after walking through darkened streets to a restaurant. "We have got used to these situations."

"The Syrians are here now. They have checkpoints all over the city. No more bearded guys to stop us any more," said Salma as she attacked a pizza.

Pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists and other militiamen who ruled the streets unchallenged for three years have dropped out of sight since the Syrians arrived.

"It's safe now, we should all have the courage to go out at night," said Ghassan, sipping a vodka at Back Street — the bar where two British teachers were last seen before they were kidnapped and murdered last April. Many people prefer to let the Syrians consolidate their hold on west Beirut and wait until last month's six-day militia battles, which killed more than 200 people, fade from memory before leaving their homes at night.

Some simply no longer have the money for nightlife. The Lebanese pound has firmed since the Syrians arrived, but its year-long decline has forced many Beirutis to economise.

A week ago, Syrians hunting

for gunmen shot dead a civilian on the steps of a popular fish restaurant in the seaford Ain Al Mreisseh district, once a Druze militia stronghold.

No violence has been reported there since the shooting, but tension lingers and the restaurant has stayed shut. "It's a terrifying area," one witness said.

A few evening strollers took in Mediterranean sea breezes on the Ramlet Al Baida promenade but no music came from a hotel discotheque a few hundred metres down the road.

"Our bar-tender was killed during the street fighting," the manager explained. "The hotel will resume activities when life in west Beirut returns to normal."

'Sense of failure' drove McFarlane to suicide

NEW YORK (R) — Former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane was quoted Monday as saying he tried to kill himself because he felt he had failed the United States and could have done more to stop the Iran arms scandal.

"What really drove me to despair was a sense of having failed the country," Mr. McFarlane, who took a drug overdose three weeks ago, told the New York Times in an interview.

"If I had stayed in the White House, I'm sure I could have stopped things from getting worse," he said.

Mr. McFarlane, who played a key role in secret contacts with Iran aimed at freeing U.S. hostages in Lebanon, was one of the few White House aides to testify about the hostage arms plan and the diversion of profits to Nicaraguan rebels.

Other aides refused to testify, citing constitutional rights against self-incrimination.

Mr. McFarlane, 49, a former Marines officer, said he resigned



Robert McFarlane

as President Reagan's national security council adviser in Dec. 1985 because he felt he was not within the president's inner circle and was not being listened to.

He told the newspaper: "The president didn't always listen to me. But I could have relied upon others who did have influence with him. I could have

insured that (Secretary of State) George Shultz took much firmer positions on it. The president had a high regard for him. I could have gotten him into the Oval Office more often and nailed it down about stopping the programme. We could have made

pests of ourselves. Mr. McFarlane said President Reagan felt comfortable surrounded by wealthy men who had built up businesses and made great successes of themselves.

"I haven't done that. I had a career in bureaucracy. I didn't really qualify. It didn't do any good to know a lot about arms control if nobody listened," he said.

Reagan memory lapses appal Tower Commission

NEW YORK (AP) — President Ronald Reagan's inability to recall details of "significant occasions" in the Iran arms-sale scandal astonished and appalled members of the Tower Commission, one of its members says.

"To have the president not focusing and not recalling what he did on these significant occasions is worrisome," Mr. Edmund Muskie said Sunday.

"I wouldn't say we considered him a mental patient. But certainly we were all appalled by the absence of the kind of alertness and vigilance to his job and those policies that one expects of a president."

Speaking on CBS's Face The Nation programme, the former Democratic U.S. senator said he left two meetings with Mr. Reagan during the investigation wondering about the president's ability to run the nation.

"We do not regard him as a mental case. But we regard him as a president who didn't do his job," Mr. Muskie said of what the three-member commission concluded.

Mr. Reagan was "definite in what he remembered and what he didn't. But what he didn't remember astonished us, because by that time we had been exposed



Edmund Muskie

to a great deal of the story," Mr. Muskie added.

The backlash from the scandal and subsequent portrayal of Mr. Reagan as uninformed and unaware of the arms deal will change the way his administration operates, Mr. Muskie said.

"Politically, I doubt he will ever again be the dominant figure he was six months ago," Mr. Muskie said. "But one wonders whether, after a lifetime of doing business as he has, whether or not he can really come to grips with the responsibilities of his office."

Jenco questions Reagan's credibility over scandal

CHICAGO (AP) — A Roman Catholic priest held hostage in Lebanon for 18 months has said he questions President Ronald Reagan's credibility after the Tower Commission found his release last July was the result of a weapons deal.

"I honestly believe the man (Reagan) is compassionate," said the Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco. "But I don't think one accomplishes anything with arms that will eventually be destructive to men, women and children."

"It never will make sense to me," he said in a telephone interview from Buena Park, California, where he is living with servite priests.

Mr. Reagan has said the weapon sales to Iran were made to forge alliances with moderate political factions there. But a three-member presidential committee studying the Iran sales and the diversion of profits to Nicaraguan rebels said last week that

the sales were a swap of arms for hostages.

Fr. Jenco reiterated that he would rather have remained a hostage than be a bargaining chip in a weapons deal.

He said he believed Mr. Reagan when the president told the nation that arms were exchanged for Fr. Jenco or other hostages released by Middle East extremists.

"Now, I'm very confused," said Fr. Jenco. "I think (the Reagan administration) has come to the conclusion that it was a mistake."

When asked whether he expected Mr. Reagan to say the weapon deals were a mistake, Fr. Jenco replied: "I think he will do it, accept it and move on. He can't be so buried by it."

"I had to accept his word that I was not exchanged for arms. Now I read all this, and I have a deep question mark, a question mark of credibility."

Basque separatist leader killed in Algerian accident

ALGIERS (R) — Domingo "Txomin" Iturbe, reputed leader of the Basque separatist guerrilla organisation ETA, was killed in a road accident in the Algerian desert on Friday, the Algerian news agency APS said Monday.

Txomin, who was 43, had lived in exile in France until last July when he was deported to Gabon. He then moved to Algeria, where he was granted political asylum.

The APS report was the first official confirmation that he had been in Algeria.

The agency said his Algerian driver Taybi Ammar was also killed and two other Basques, Inaki Aracama Mendia and Maria Benel Gonzalez Penalba, were slightly injured.

The accident occurred in the Berrouaghia area where they were returning from the oasis town of Ghardaia, 260 kilometres south of Algiers.

Libya reshuffles cabinet

ROME (AP) — Libya, in an extensive cabinet reshuffle, announced the appointment of a new foreign minister and the addition of two security ministers.

Libyan television, in a rare public criticism of a government official, Sunday broadcast a harsh attack on the outgoing foreign minister, Kamel Hassan Mansour.

The announcement of the changes in the General People's Committee, or cabinet, was made at the annual meeting of the General People's Congress, which consists of representatives of the local grass-roots committees which form the basic structure of Libyan government.

The announcement was made in the central-western town of Sabha, where the congress has been meeting since last Wednesday. The announcement was carried by the Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Rome, and Libyan television, monitored in London.

Each year at this time, the congress appoints new ministers. The bureaucratic posts, which are high in turnover, wield little power. Col. Muammar Qadhafi and his small group of close advisers run the country and make the decisions.

The most high-profile post is that of foreign minister, which has been held by Mr. Mansour since last March. He is being replaced by Jadhah Azzaz Al Talhi, the former secretary of the General People's Committee, a post equivalent to head of government, or prime minister.

Omar Al Montasar was named the new prime minister, a post which in Libya does not carry the influence it does in other countries.

JANA said other posts filled with new people were the ministries of public employment, communications and maritime transport, education and scientific research, economy, planning, industry, health, treasury, and information and culture.

Libyan television reported appointments to the new posts of

internal and external security authority. Muhammad Ali Al Musrati was named secretary of internal security, while the external security post went to Ibrahim Muhammad Al Bushari.

No reasons were given for the changes, except for the attack on Mr. Mansour's performance broadcast on Libyan television. A report by the congress "accountability bureau" criticised what it called Mr. Mansour's "monopolistic attitude."

The report cited the "domination by an individual spirit" of the Foreign Ministry's work "through the monopolistic attitude of the secretary ... and the submission of members ... to him."

The report said the "multiplicity of personal differences" among the members of the ministry had reflected negatively on its work. Such differences, it said, had led to Libya being absent from an "important" ministerial conference, which it did not identify.

The report criticised the Foreign Ministry's failure to follow in "a careful scientific manner" the work of the embassies abroad. A lack of a "spirit of initiative in dealing with political problems and in tackling the policies of the hostile states" had caused bureau to "react rather than act," it said.

The report said both the Foreign Ministry and the Information Secretariat had failed to take any "political initiative over the events in Chad," the neighbouring North African country where Libyan-backed rebels are fighting to take power.

Libya marks anniversary

Libya on Sunday celebrated the 10th anniversary of its constitution, JANA reported.

JANA said foreign delegations from Romania, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Sudan and Nicaragua attended the celebrations.

The present constitution went into effect in March 1977, establishing 187 governing bodies across the country, known as basic People's Congresses.

Haughey condemns Qadhafi for increased aid to IRA

DUBLIN (R) — New Irish leader Charles Haughey condemned Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi Monday for saying he had increased aid to the outlawed Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Col. Qadhafi told the London Observer newspaper that he had stepped up arms supplies to the guerrilla group because the British government allowed U.S. planes to launch last April's raid on Libya from bases in Britain.

The Libyan leader also hailed Mr. Haughey's election victory last month, telling the newspaper in an interview published Sunday "of course we have welcomed the success of our friend."

Mr. Haughey, leader of the Fianna Fail Party which is expected to form the next government when the newly elected parliament meets on March 10, visited Tripoli last year in a bid to win a major Irish beef contract from Libya.

Reacting to Col. Qadhafi's comments, Mr. Haughey said in a statement "I see it as my duty to prevent support being given to the IRA from any source and in any form. I will take any possible

steps available to me to ensure this."

Justice Minister Alan Dukes, from the government of outgoing Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, echoed Mr. Haughey's condemnation.

"Anybody who gives aid to the IRA for arms is helping to carry out the murder of Irish people," he said.

Security forces in Northern Ireland, which has been torn by almost 20 years of sectarian strife, said last year that the Libyans had given the IRA more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) to buy arms on the open market.

Col. Qadhafi was condemned by the Dublin government last December when he told Irish state television that he considered the IRA "a just cause."

On Northern Ireland, he said "the British presence is considered a colonialist presence and all Irish youth in the North and South should participate in the struggle for liberation."

More than 2,500 people have been killed in clashes between Protestants and Catholics since sectarian strife erupted in the volatile British province in 1969.

Israeli prime minister attends Demjanjuk trial

TEL AVIV (R) — With Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir looking on Monday, accused Nazi war criminal John Demjanjuk turned to a Treblinka camp survivor and, in Hebrew, called him a liar.

The outburst came as the war crimes proceedings entered their third week with testimony on how hundreds of thousands of Jews were gassed in the camp in Nazi-occupied Poland.

The witness had identified Demjanjuk as the Treblinka camp guard known by inmates as "Ivan the terrible."

The presence of Shamir, who sat for an hour in the overcrowded spectators' gallery, follows mounting public interest in the case, now in its third week.

Last week, Demjanjuk, 66, stunned the court by extending a hand in apparent greeting to Rosenberg when the Israeli was asked to approach the accused and identify him as "Ivan."

The Israeli prime minister told reporters: "I came to hear and see. I've not come to make a statement. I came to hear a fragment of this drama and that's all."

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

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PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:50	Programme Review
15:55	Cartoons
16:20	Inventive Boy
16:30	Ecology Workshop
16:40	Punky Punkster
17:30	Festivals of the World
18:00	Religious programmes
18:30	Arabic Series
23:10	Local Programme on public safety
19:50	Programme Review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:10	Arabic programme
21:25	Arabic programme
21:30	Law and the Society (local)
22:10	Songs from the movies (Arabic)
23:00	News Summary in Arabic
23:10	Arabic Play
00:20	Close Down

PROGRAMME TWO

18:00	Features pour rire et piqueur
19:00	News in French
19:15	French Varieties
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:40	Economics Midway
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	No Place Like Home
21:00	Beyond 2000
21:10	Tuesday variety Show
21:30	News in English
22:30	The Fourth Arm

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07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsradio
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show Cont.
11:00	Comedy
11:30	Easy Listening
12:00	News
12:05	Readings
12:30	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session Cont.
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Pop Talk
14:40	Consent Hour
15:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00	Jordan Weekly
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
19:00	Top Twenty
19:30	News Desk

19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show Cont.
22:00	News Summary
22:05	Evening Show Cont.
23:00	News Summary
23:30	Evening Show Cont.
24:00	Close Down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1321 KHz

06:00 Newsradio 06:30 Lored by the Gods 06:45 Reflections 06:50 Financial News 07:00 World News 07:29 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 World Ideas 7:50 Book Choice 07:55 The World and I Newsradio 08:00 8:30 Rock Salad 09:00 World News 09:29 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 Computer World News 09:45 Network UK 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Zoowalk — Berlin 10:30 Puccini and his British 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News; Look Ahead 11:45 Kings of Swins 12:00 News Summary; Discovery 12:30 Play: Joe the Obscure 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 Waveform 13:24 13:45 World News 13:50 13:30 Sports International 14:00 Radio Newswear 14:15 Multitrack 1 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network UK 16:00 Outlook 16:45 Loved by the Gods 17:00 Radio Newsradio 17:15 A Jolly Good Show 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Outlook 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:49 A Letter from Scotland 19:15 Meridian 19:45 Sports Roundup 20:00 Newsradio 23:00 News Summary; People and Pets 01:30 Le Corbusier

VOICE OF AMERICA

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 11925 and 15210 KHz

05:00 News 05:10 Newsline 05:30 VOA Morning 05:40 News 06:10 Newsline 06:30 VOA Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10 Focus 18:40 Newsline 19:00 News Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10 Focus 20:30 Special English News and Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 Music USA 22:00 News & Edipoint 22:10 Music USA Jazz 23:00 News 23:10 VOA World Report

Hamzeh opens first health centre built within a mosque

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Monday inaugurated a health centre located within a mosque in Ras Al Ain area of Amman. The centre provides treatment and medical services for more than 100,000 citizens living in the areas of Wadi Abdoun, Mahajira, Jabal Al Akhdar, Al Thira's quarter and Hay Nazal.

Dr. Hamzeh expressed appreciation to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for allocating a special place within Al Himsi mosque for the health centre. The allocation of a space within a mosque for a health centre is in harmony with the Ministry of Awqaf's plans to make mosques integrated centres where people can worship and receive lessons in health education and primary health care.

Dr. Hamzeh said the mosque is the first of its kind because its

founder, Haj Mahmoud Al Himsi, allocated an area of 350 square metres for setting up a health centre which will later be expanded into an integrated health centre. The minister expressed hope that founders of mosques would provide facilities for offering health, educational, cultural and social services.

Ministry of Awqaf Under Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi said the ministry intends to establish schools, health, educational and social centres within mosques. He pointed out that some mosques provide educational and social services while others allocate space for accommodating Muslim students coming to Jordan. Dr. Abbadi also said that the ministry will employ Waqf land for setting up industrial, agricultural, educational, cultural and social services.

U.N. fund finances project to develop women's skills

AMMAN (Petra) — A \$895,838 finance agreement to involve women in the national development plan was signed here on Monday.

The project, to be carried out by the General Federation of Jordanian Women under the supervision of the Moor Al Hussein Foundation, will be financed by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

The project is designed to enhance women's participation in comprehensive national development through promoting women's skills and offering them training in activities which would enable them to increase their family income, particularly in rural and urban areas. The scheme

also involves establishing a number of pilot projects in the governorates.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Planning Taher Kanaan for Jordan and by the United Nations Development Programme resident representative for UNFPA.

The signing ceremony was attended by Secretary General of the Planning Ministry Ziad Fariz and a number of senior ministry officials, in addition to senior officials from UNFPA.

This project is one of several funded by the UNFPA, which has allocated \$4 million as programme assistance funds for Jordan's projects in 1987.

Jordan to mark International Women's Day on March 8

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with world nations, will celebrate International Women's Day on March 8 and the women's department at the Ministry of Labour and Social Development has prepared a special programme to honour Jordanian women who have distinguished themselves in social and voluntary work.

On the occasion, several seminars will be held in the country to focus on issues of concern to Jordanian women and to highlight their role in society, according to an official ministry statement issued on Monday.

Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), said that Jordanian women are striving to promote their role and to contribute towards the country's development and prosperity. The various women's centres set up around the country are designed to attain this objective in rural and urban regions of the Kingdom. Mrs. Bashir noted.

She said that Jordanian women seek to be equal to men in sharing their responsibilities and it is hoped that the government would adopt proposals to amend existing laws which would help achieve that goal in order that

women will face no discrimination in employment in all trades.

The GFJW also seeks to promote basic services for mothers and children, to involve women in technological work, create new jobs and skills for women in rural areas and ensure continued work for married women in the country.

Mrs. Rabih Dabbas, director of the women's department at the Ministry of Social Development, said that women's roles are a basic and essential part of the construction of the country and promoting various services for society. Mrs. Dabbas reviewed Jordanian women's contributions to the country between the 1960s and the 1980s but expressed disappointment that the contribution by women is still lagging behind that of men. Jordanian women look forward to acquiring greater responsibilities and becoming decision makers as well as executors of decisions and planners of projects, she continued.

Mrs. Dabbas said that the work of women in implementing the 1986-1990 five-year national development plan is essential and she called on the government to introduce measures which would enable women to be involved in various projects.

Sharaf suggests new directions for women's movement

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The cause of women in the Arab World can not be tackled in isolation, according to Mrs. Laifa Sharaf, who believes that the participation of the whole society and its institutions is essential for improving the status of women.

Mrs. Sharaf, addressing the opening of a six-day seminar on Jordanian women, said: "The cause of women in our society is not accorded much importance and the movement to promote Arab women's rights and aspirations is relatively unknown."

During her lecture, the former minister of information pointed a grim picture of the Arab World and the situation women must face because their cause is part of these conditions. High ambitions and ideals were held in the Arab World, and pressures and obstacles diverted the Arabs from their path, Mrs. Sharaf said. "Isn't the women's cause only one of our society's faltering causes?" she asked.

On this issue, Mrs. Sharaf asked: "Is the cause of women going to face the same destiny that all our national causes face?" She added: "Although some might point out the development reached by women at this stage, the question that remains is how far are we from our original aims and objectives?"

"Arab women are still forced into secondary positions and are governed by old social, legal and economic frameworks" which are unable to cope with the demands and situations presently facing

the Arab World, said Mrs. Sharaf.

Time for a review

"At this stage, we have to review the women's movement, its successes and failures," she said. According to Mrs. Sharaf, the women's movement failed to identify the philosophical, practical and ideological identity of Arab women in the 20th Century. "Political education does not exist for a woman nor does a woman know the importance of politics. Their commitment to a national culture and citizenship is shaken and their social economic role is disturbed. In light of the new reality imposed on us, even marital and parental roles have become confused," said Mrs. Sharaf.

However, she does not believe it is too late to find solutions to the present situation. "We can still open new doors and discover new means to achieve our aims," Mrs. Sharaf suggested that priority be given to the establishment of a strong women's movement with well-defined goals which would allow women to develop their potential. "We need a structure that is able to utilise women's energies, attract their activities and direct them towards the general aim of the cause, in all its dimensions," she said.

Mrs. Sharaf added that the responsibility of such a movement was to continue studies, research, discussions, communications and pressures to change worn out frameworks. "We need to replace these old frameworks with ones which are compatible with new realities," Mrs. Sharaf proposed that this

NEWS IN BRIEF

RJ to fly to Canada in June

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Jordanian airline will operate a new route to Canada as of June. The Trans-Pacific airline has recently given approval for Royal Jordanian to operate flights to the Canadian capital of Montreal. The Canadian approval came after talks between Deputy Director General of Royal Jordanian Ghassan Ali and the director of Trans-Pacific Canadian airline.

Swareddahab visits JESORS

AMMAN (Petra) — Former head of the military council in Sudan, Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab on Monday paid a visit to the Jordanian Economic and Social Organisation for Retired Servicemen (JESORS) where he was received by the organisation's chairman of the board of directors and director general Mohammad Bashir. Field Marshal Swareddahab was briefed on the organisation's activities and the projects it is carrying out within the framework of economic and social development in the country.

Egyptian delegation tours medical centre

AMMAN (Petra) — Assistant director of the Egyptian military medical services Major General Madhat Ghaleb and an accompanying delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan, Monday visited the King Hussein Medical Centre where they were received by Director of the Royal Medical Services Lieutenant General Daoud Hananiya. Lt. Gen. Hananiya briefed the delegation on the tasks and duties performed by the Royal Medical Services and accompanied them on a tour of the various sections at the centre. Later, the delegation visited the Martyr's Monument and toured its sections.

VTC board okays JD 2.5m budget

AMMAN (Petra) — The board of directors of the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) Monday held a meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan and approved the corporation's budget of JD 2,546,486. The VTC's current expenditure totalled JD 1,722,892 while the capital expenditure amounted to JD 1,188,118. During Monday's session, the board also decided to reduce fees for short training courses to JD 8 to encourage citizens to enrol in the various courses offered by the VTC. The board also discussed a report prepared by a special committee entrusted with formulating the education policy in Jordan and decided to draw up the necessary recommendations on vocational training in Jordan for submitting them to the Cabinet for approval.

Corporation to review exports to Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordanian Trade Centres Corporation (JTCC) will hold a meeting on Monday to explore possibilities of exporting locally made goods to Egypt. During the meeting, organised in cooperation with Amman Chamber of Industry, discussions will focus on exporting Jordanian goods under a \$5 million commercial protocol concluded with Egypt. The goods to be exported include: perfumed tissues, kerosene stoves, sweets, chrome-plated household appliances, beer, ball-point pens, electric bells, matches and perfumes.

Hmoud, Italian envoy inspect sapling production at nurseries

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Agriculture Marwan Al Hmoud accompanied by his under secretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, and Italian Ambassador in Amman Dr. Luigi Amaduzzi on Monday visited the 'Ain Jamlah and Faisal nurseries. The minister and those accompanying him were briefed on the two nurseries' production of fruit and forest trees for the ministry.

Mr. Hmoud and Dr. Amaduzzi inspected the Faisal nursery and the installations and equipment which have been provided by the Italian government under a joint agreement to produce fruit saplings.

Under this agreement, a project for improving the production of fruit saplings at the ministry's nurseries and stations has been launched. The project also entails setting up automatic air-conditioned units provided with humidity, temperature and ventilation equipment on an area of 2,000 square metres.

In accordance with the agreement, the Italian government also offered agricultural equipment and machinery in addition to three experts specialised in the commissioning and maintenance of glass houses and in the production of olive saplings.

Khayyat holds discussions with Egyptian Awqaf minister

CAIRO (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, currently on a visit to Egypt, Monday held a meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, Dr. Mohammad Ali Al Mahjoub, to discuss ways of strengthening and bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of religious preaching and guidance, Islamic centres and Koran teaching centres.

Dr. Khayyat told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that he and Dr. Mahjoub reviewed religious affairs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and the efforts being exerted by the Jordanian government to support the steadfastness of Arab citizens living under Israeli rule in the occupied territories. The minister went on to say that he also outlined his ministry's role in maintaining and supporting mosques, Al Aqsa Mosque, holy places and sites, religious preachers and Islamic educational institutes in the Arab territories.

The ministry, Dr. Khayyat said, spends about half of its annual budget on Islamic affairs in the occupied West Bank and that the support allocations reached some JD 5 million annually.

The minister added that his talks with Dr. Mahjoub also covered the conditions of Egyptian religious preachers seconded to Jordan and that they agreed on exchanging laws and regulations enforced by the two sides.

The two sides agreed that the Egyptian Ministry of Awqaf would organise a conference, to be held in Cairo, with the participation of Awqaf ministers in Arab and Muslim countries to discuss the coordination and organisation of their works in the fields which concern the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Dudin meets committees in charge of projects in occupied territories

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Monday held meetings with rapporteurs of committees in charge of development projects and directors of finance departments in the occupied Arab territories to discuss their work and roles in implementing the proposed five-year plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The minister underlined the importance of these committees and their work in the absence of a national administration as a result of the Israeli occupation and he referred to the work of the committees in social and economic fields.

He said that the committees will be entrusted with: supervising the projects of the five-year plan, adding that these projects were designed to enhance the steadfastness of the Arab people living under Israeli rule. For this reason, these committees should

der the serious responsibility of first naming projects to be given priority in the course of the implementation of the plan, and then submitting reports to the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs for approval, Mr. Dudin noted.

Procedures for implementing projects

He said that the implementation of the projects will follow the following patterns of procedure:

- 1- Studies on requests for given projects contained in the five-year plan;
- 2- The allocation of funds for these projects;
- 3- The preparation of documents and designs for the implementation of these projects;
- 4- Conducting measures in the course of implementation;
- 5- Procedures for releasing funds for the projects;
- 6- Control, supervision and delivery of projects.

The minister also spoke in detail about the steps to be taken and said that the work of these committees was considered as an extension of the official functions of the Jordanian government.

According to the minister, the development projects were a means of organising the flow of aid which has been extended to the Arab inhabitants by the Jordanian government ever since the occupation in 1967.

Mr. Dudin said that these measures and steps depend on existing regulations and laws approved by the Jordanian government through the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs.

The ministry earlier divided the occupied Arab territories into nine regions for implementing the proposed development plan: Jerusalem, Jenin, Nablus, Tulkarm, Qalqillah, Ramallah, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron and Gaza.

Committee puts forward range of proposals to deal with drugs and addiction

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special committee in charge of formulating recommendations of a one-day symposium on drugs and addiction on Monday put forward its suggestions after conducting a thorough discussion of six working papers. The committee emphasised the need to establish a reformatory for drug addicts to be provided with all the equipment and facilities for combating addiction and suggested the formation of charitable societies to be entrusted with raising contributions for financing the reformatory. The societies would also contact neighbouring countries and international organisations to recruit experts and purchase the necessary equipment.

The committee's recommendations also called for reconsidering the present rewards system of 20 to 30 per cent of the confiscated drugs value, provided that the reward does not exceed JD 1,000. The system should be revised in order to give officials seizing narcotics incentives to carry out their work and to avoid temptation.

The suggestions included a call for practical studies on the psycho-social aspects of addiction in order to assess the scale of the problem and to recommend suitable solutions.

They also noted the need to correct a misbelief that religion does not prohibit taking narcotics by providing a correct Islamic education. This would be part of an overall campaign to increase public awareness about the grave consequences of addiction and

urging them to cooperate with the concerned authorities to combat the trafficking and circulation of narcotics.

The committee also recommended that specialists treating addicts supply the concerned authorities with the number of people who call on them for treatment, without mentioning their names, in order to assess the size of the problem in Jordan.

As part of efforts to collect data on the problem, the recommendations said that the national committee in charge of combating narcotics should be provided with any relevant studies, researches or resolutions and that health records should be kept on every student, including all notes on behaviour.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No. 338

Drawing of: March 2, 1987

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Holder of ticket No. **15867**
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Holder of ticket No. **41398**
Wins JD 5,000

Holder of ticket No. **02793**
Wins JD 2,500

Holder of ticket No. **48209**
Wins JD 2,000

Holder of ticket No. **43387**
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **21424**
Wins JD 1,000

Holder of ticket No. **23697**
Wins JD 800

Holder of ticket No. **24756**
Wins JD 600

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80
15868 15877 15967 16867 25867
15866 15857 15767 14867 05867

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40
41399 41308 41498 42398 51398
41397 41388 41298 40398 31398

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20
02794 02703 02893 03793 12793
02792 02783 02693 01793 52793

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10
48200 48219 48309 49209 58209
48208 48299 48109 47209 38209

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8
43388 43397 43487 44387 53387
43386 43377 43287 42387 33387

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6
21425 21434 21524 22424 31424
21423 21414 21324 20424 11424

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4
23698 23607 23797 24697 33697
23696 23687 23597 22697 13697

Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2
24757 24766 24856 25756 34756
24755 24746 24656 23756 14756

Ticket numbers **06851 29191 04174 48583** win JD 200 each

Ticket numbers **52942 27436 29521** win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

0568 6186 8047 9980 6850 Win JD 20 each

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892 767 966 193 567 Win JD 5 each

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Half second JD 2,500

Nabil Yousef - Auto mechanic - Jubbah
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Khalil Abu Umri - Cars dealer - Shafa Badran
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Way clearer for accord

AT the Reykjavik summit last October, President Ronald Reagan would neither compromise on the question of abandoning the Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), nor couple it with any arms control proposal; the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, would not consider any U.S. arms control proposal unless it was linked to SDI. The two leaders left Iceland accusing each other of aborting an excellent opportunity for a major arms control agreement, particularly on intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) missiles in Europe. This Saturday, Mr. Gorbachev revised his position and suggested that controls on INF missiles may be discussed independent of the SDI, and that a separate agreement could be reached between the superpowers without delay. This new proposal could give momentum to other aspects of the Geneva talks, and is likely to breathe new life into nuclear arms reduction in Europe.

Some of the NATO allies were very critical of Mr. Reagan's Reykjavik performance. There were insinuations that the allies were not sufficiently consulted on such important strategic matters; they even questioned the wisdom of an arms control agreement on Euro-missiles. After many briefings and explanations, such misgivings of the allies seem to have been assuaged. However, in any arms control negotiations on the intermediate-range missiles, the U.S. would have to adequately take into consideration the Europeans' security concerns. The U.S. would have to assure its allies that even if the recently-deployed cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are pulled out by an agreement, the U.S. commitment to the defence of Europe in a moment of crisis would remain consistent and irrevocable. There has been a favourable NATO response to the recent Gorbachev proposal and this should be seen as a green signal to the U.S. to forge a breakthrough in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan may find in Mr. Gorbachev's proposal a heaven-sent opportunity to bail out his administration, heavily battered and buffeted by critics at home and abroad on the question of its shady Iran-contra affair. An INF agreement at this moment would certainly boost the U.S. administration's image and help to increase President Reagan's credibility and authority for the remainder of his term. As for Mr. Gorbachev, such an agreement would be not only an accomplishment, projecting him as the representative of a new generation of Soviet statesmen willing to take risks, but also a testimony to his ability of playing a constructive role in reducing the nuclear danger to the world. As for the Europeans, an INF accord, and successful compliance with it, could well hold the prospects of eventual reductions in conventional forces in central Europe, where the Soviets have a preponderant strength.

We can only hope that no flimsy and unrelated issues, such as the emigration of Soviet Jews, human rights abuses in Nicaragua, or the perennial U.S. urge to starve the Soviet economy, will obfuscate the real issue and derail the efforts at reaching an INF agreement.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Gorbachev's proposal

SOVIET leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal on medium range missiles in Europe has drawn warm welcome from various world capitals because it is designed to ease world tension and enhance East-West cooperation towards establishing and maintaining world peace. Reactions from different corners of the world show clearly that the Europeans are mostly enthusiastic about the Soviet idea which should be seriously studied. The Europeans who have been under U.S. influence since the end of World War II served as followers to the United States in every policy and military endeavour. Washington for its part had exploited Europe's fear of the Soviet Union and used Europe to serve American interests alone. But the recent U.S. escalation of tension in Europe and Washington's continued drive to step up the campaign against the Soviet Union have led the Europeans to find proper means of ridding themselves from U.S. influence and domination. The Americans have now given a cautious welcome to Moscow's new proposal, but time will prove that the Americans will work towards aborting the proposal because it does not serve their own interests in Europe. Washington is bound to abort this proposal as it did to many others in the past, and as it violated agreements on nuclear testing over the past few months.

Al Dustour: Iran's new offensive

IRAN has again launched a fresh military offensive against Iraqi territory thus dissipating the hopes of many optimists about an imminent end to the conflict in the Gulf region. The new attack which has been crushed, and the subsequent loss of life and material can only increase the sufferings and the pain of the Iranian people. The earlier Iranian offensive directed against Basra had met the same fate like the many other offensives before it, and yet the Tehran regime insists on pursuing empty dreams and aiming at achieving imaginary successes. What is more, the Iranian leaders hint about a new major offensive which is bound to begin before the end of the Persian year on March 21. It is clear that this persistence in pursuing the war is only a means for saving the Iranian regime in Tehran from collapse. These leaders are afraid of an end of the war and afraid of peace which would expose them to humiliation and total frustration. However, as the war continues, the Iranian people remain exposed to danger and more suffering and death. The Iranian people continue to pay a high price for the adventures of their leaders, and at the same time they face repression and poverty in their own country.

Sawt Al Shaab: Lebanon's dark days are over

LEBANON is one and a half months away from the anniversary of the outbreak of the civil war that has caused destruction and suffering and bloodshed in the country and which has devastated Lebanon's economic infrastructure. The Lebanese people are quite optimistic and quite confident that on April 13 they will celebrate the end of the dark days that they witnessed over these past years, and will look towards a lighter future with a great deal of self-confidence and hope. Now that the Syrian troops are deployed in Lebanon and the fighting has stopped, the economic life has started to creep back to the country and the people began to enjoy peace for the first time in 12 years. The Lebanese people are now preparing for a political reform that would put an end to any prospect of renewed outbreak of hostilities, and would lead to a more stable life in the country and to its inhabitants. There must be total justice for all communities and respect for the rights of all individuals if the country is to enjoy peace from now on. These are essential steps to be taken because they guarantee security and a complete halt to hostilities and anarchy which had prevailed in Lebanon over the past 12 years and which caused so much pain to its people.

Iran and the contras: What Israel was playing for

By Peretz Kidron

THE Iran gate scandal promoted the most thorough investigative reporting which has brought to light the minutest details of clandestine meetings, covert shipments, interlocking networks and indirect payments. However this mass of minutiae has drawn attention away from the underlying issues, in particular Israel's policies and aims, as highlighted in the affair. What are those Israeli interests?

The direct objective: Tehran

The most immediate was the desire for financial profit. Israel's arsenals are crammed with weaponry: U.S.-supplied spoils of war and products of its own munitions plants. As many of these weapons are superfluous to immediate needs, there is a constant drive to convert them into sorely-needed foreign currency. A large and sophisticated arms industry, starved of local orders by the budgetary stringencies imposed on Israel's armed forces, pursues a continual quest for foreign markets. Hundreds of ex-officers are active as middlemen, eager to trade their professional expertise for hard cash. With such strong inducements to sell, few lines are drawn. Any customer is welcome — even if he represents clients as vehemently anti-Israel as the Khomeini regime in Iran.

If the Israeli leadership was in two minds about arming Tehran's self-proclaimed anti-Zionists, its misgivings were overcome by a number of weighty considerations. One concerns the Iran-Iraq war. While there is a school of thought which advocates strict Israeli neutrality in the conflict between two of its arch-enemies, the view now predominant argues that, on balance, Israeli interests would be best served by a limited Iranian victory. Shi'ite fundamentalism, which causes Israel's undisguised concern, would gain impetus from an Iranian victory, but such an outcome would also represent a painful setback for a leading Arab country. To Israeli strategists, the humiliation of Iraq is a desirable end, even at the cost of heightened activity by the pro-Iranian Hizbollah militia in southern Lebanon. There were consequently few objections to sustaining Iran's war effort with modest injections of Israeli military aid. There was a further argument that such aid might ensure the safety of Iran's 30,000 Jews, but in the event the revelations about Israel's role have probably further undermined their already precarious status.

Last, but by no means least, the Israeli leaders were genuinely convinced of the notion they later sold to the Americans, namely, that a post-Khomeini Iran could be steered back into the Western camp. In part, this sanguine assessment rested upon the ramified relationship Israel formerly

maintained with the shah's regime. Under the shadowy Un Lubrany, a highpowered, unofficial Israeli legation in Tehran was in direct contact with numerous Iranian officers and officials, at least some of whom continue to occupy influential administrative and military positions under the present regime.

Israel's strategy was also guided by a geo-ethnic philosophy which holds that Iran, being uncomfortably sandwiched between the Soviet Union and the Arabs, can preserve its independence only by allying itself with its enemies' enemies — respectively, the West and Israel. This axiom underlay the regional strategy of Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, who cultivated a "peripheral pact" with non-Arab states bordering upon the Arab heartland: Turkey, Ethiopia and Iran. Israeli strategists continue to believe that any Iranian government — however virulent its anti-Zionist and anti-American rhetoric — will inevitably be driven to renew its links with Israel and the West. Supplying arms in Iran's hour of need was meant to remind the Iranians where their interests lie.

The oblique objective: Washington

These then were the motives in the early '80s which prompted Israel to sell Iran small though significant amounts of key munitions and spares. These sales were conducted without the consent of the U.S. administration, which had proclaimed a weapons embargo on Iran. Sporadic media reports of these sales were promptly denied by Israeli spokesmen anxious to avoid an embarrassing confrontation with Washington. If the Americans had an inkling of what Israel was up to, those suspicions were not pursued.

The turnabout appears to have occurred in 1984, near the end of the first Reagan administration. From the role of disobedient client deviously circumventing the explicit wishes of its Washington patrons, Israel turned the tables by drawing the U.S. into active collusion. (Although terse Israeli statements have depicted Israel's involvement as arising out of "humanitarian concern" for American hostages in Lebanon, and anxiety "to help a friend" — implying that the initiative came from the U.S. — evidence continues to point to Israeli instigation of the scheme. Was Israel's eagerness to draw the Americans into the Iranian adventure merely a ruse to forestall U.S. displeasure at breaking the arms embargo by making the Americans into accomplices in the venture? That may be a partial explanation. But principally, Israel was pursuing far bigger fish, in the waters of the Potomac, to be precise. An important key to the whole affair

lies in Israel's overall perception of its relations with its American friends and patrons.

The insecure client

Despite the absence of a formal alliance, U.S.-Israeli relations are closer and more comprehensive than Washington's ties with many of its NATO allies. Equally well-known is Israel's almost total dependence upon U.S. aid — financial, logistic, diplomatic and — potentially at least — military. U.S. support is a major trump in Israel's hand. But equally, the dependence it reflects is a source of major Israeli concern.

It is a fundamental point of departure for the Israeli establishment that the antagonism of its Arab neighbours is a high permanent fact of life, unlikely to change in the foreseeable future. Even though relations may embrace a de facto armistice with Jordan and Syria, and a "cold peace" with Egypt, Israeli leaders perceive their own objectives to be in inevitable conflict with the goals of their neighbours. The best that can be hoped for therefore is an uneasy ceasefire, punctuated by occasional armed confrontation. This state of ongoing belligerence imposes an enormous burden which Israel cannot carry unaided; ergo, every possible effort must be made to ensure massive support from a major world power. This line of thought was traditional to the Zionist leadership, whose quest for such patrons strayed as far afield as Czarist Russia and Imperial Germany.

Ben Gurion's successors share his view that superpower patronage is a vital necessity for Israel; but for that precise reason, they are uneasy about their relations with the U.S. American declarations of undying friendship notwithstanding, Israeli leaders are sufficiently sophisticated to understand that a client's situation is ever precarious. A patron's support, given unstintingly one day, can be abruptly withdrawn or reduced the next, should it be in the donor's interest to change course. A wealth of historical precedent for such turnabouts is backed by Israel's own experience with France in the '50s and '60s: a decade and a half marked by countless proclamations about "the bridge of eternal friendship spanning the Mediterranean" ended abruptly in 1968 when de Gaulle decided to change course in the Middle East. Israel, having grown exclusively dependent upon French aid in a wide variety of spheres, from small arms for its infantry to the equipment and knowhow for its nuclear development programme, was caught off-balance by the "perfidious French," whose volte-face Israelis still recall with anger and pain. If France could pull such a trick, can the Amer-

icans be trusted not to repeat it?

The scepticism about American reliability has been heightened by sporadic zigzags in U.S. policy. Since the early '70s, when it replaced France as Israel's principal friend and backer, U.S. aid has generally been lavish and unstinting. But the Americans have on occasion "kinked the pipe." After Israel's 1981 bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor on Beirut, even the overwhelmingly pro-Israel Reagan administration demonstrated its displeasure by a two-month suspension of deliveries of promised warplanes. Earlier, a similar hiccup occurred in the mid-'70s: during talks on an Israeli-Egyptian disengagement agreement, the then secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, whipped Israel into line by inducing President Ford to withhold arms shipments.

These episodes taught the Israeli leaders that when their own goals do not tally with U.S. interests, Washington politicians' "commitment to Israel" falls considerably short of their proclamations during election campaigns. Worse still, there is the haunting anxiety that, in the event of a major rift with the U.S., such partial and brief halts in American aid could escalate into a total shut-off.

Contingency plans and insurance policies

It is this constant dread which explains so many facets of Israeli policy. The fear of the U.S. "doing a de Gaulle" is one of the main motives for Israel's construction of a massive arms industry despite the annual torrent of U.S. military aid. It also explains the crimping expensive project of building the Lavi interceptor. The head of the Lavi project has warned that its termination would leave Israel "eternally dependent upon American technology." He did not elaborate, but the implicit warning was plain: that technology could be withheld, or made subject to political conditions an Israeli government might find unacceptable.

Similar apprehensions lie behind Israel's nuclear programme. If Mordechai Vanunu is to be believed, Israel may have stockpiled up to 200 warheads. Why? The answer: Israel's concern that American nuclear umbrella could be withheld, or extended only at a political price Israel would prefer not to pay. A more sinister alternative: Israel's eagerness for the option of using — or threatening to use — nuclear weapons, without resort to American approval.

The Pollard case is another instance of contingency thinking. Israel and the U.S. cooperate closely in intelligence gathering; it is assumed that most if not all of the data available to American

agencies is transmitted to their Israeli counterparts. Why then should Israel spy on U.S. intelligence bodies? Such an act of apparent ingratitude was almost certainly motivated inter alia by the desire to ensure continued access to U.S. intelligence data, in the event of the Americans opting to curtail or eliminate such access.

Israel's semi-covert military collaboration with South Africa is yet another example. The Israeli leadership persisted on this course in a desire to create a standby source of funding, in the event of a halt, temporary or permanent, in American financial aid. It is perhaps not fortuitous that recent Israeli moves to tone down the association with Pretoria have coincided with the sharp deterioration in South Africa's economy.

Prevention better than cure

At best, such stopgaps could help Israel weather a brief turbulence in its relations with the United States; withdrawal or massive reduction of U.S. aid would be a catastrophe of the first magnitude. Consequently, while "damage control" drills are prepared for the worst eventuality everything must be done to safeguard and perpetuate the U.S. connection. Hence the enormous efforts to expand Israel's political clout in Washington; the well-organised campaign by pro-Israel PACs to ensure a favourable Congress by foiling the election of undesirable, the lavish funding of "positive" candidates. Hence too the consistent efforts to coax the U.S. media towards a pro-Israel stance.

But along with efforts to ensure as sympathetic a hearing for official Israel — unlike the views of the Israeli opposition — more tangible guarantees are sought. Israeli politicians are realistic enough to grasp that, when the chips are down, public sympathies do not always play a crucial role. At the time of the France-Israeli rift, Israel's generally favourable press in France and broad sections of public opinion held strongly pro-Israeli views. By analogy, Israeli leaders fear that, in the event of severe U.S.-Israeli differences, pro-Israel public opinion would fail to deter the administration from pursuing what it perceived as the American interest.

A client's dependency involves weakness; comprehending the danger, Israeli leaders have gone to great lengths to modify, or at least camouflage, their subservient status. Former Prime Minister Menachem Begin never tired of claiming that his country's relations with the U.S. was a "partnership," its defence minister, Ariel Sharon, depicted it as "a strategic partnership." Begin and his disciples, while conceding that

Israel benefits enormously from U.S. aid, insisted that Americans likewise gain from the association: "U.S. intelligence agencies receive the data collated by their Israeli counterparts. Israeli officers brief their American colleagues on Soviet military doctrine and tactics as applied by Arab armies. Soviet military technology reaches the Pentagon in the form of advanced weapons systems seized by Israel in its confrontations with Arab forces. On top of such specific items sometimes valued by Israel in billions of dollars — Israel claims to have served Western strategic interests by dislodging the USSR from its footholds in the Middle East."

Services past and present

However, highflow claims of "partnership" cannot rest exclusively upon gratitude for past services rendered. The junior partner is required to prove its continued usefulness by repeating and redoubling the quantity and quality of its contributions. This requirement provides the principal key for comprehending Israel's role in the Iran-contra affair.

It was ingenious scheme, and there can be no doubt that Israel was genuinely eager for it to succeed. Had it come off as planned — extricating the American hostages from Lebanon, renewing U.S. influence in Tehran, and channeling tens of millions of dollars to Reagan's beloved contras at a time when he was frustrated by his inability to break the congressional ban on direct aid — it would have been a tremendous feather in Israel's cap. It would have boosted Israel's standing in Washington; it would have created a fund of good feeling and a debt of gratitude upon which Israel could draw when times were lean. Above all, it would prove that there can be no substitute for Israel, that Israel is indispensable to the United States, no less than the United States is to Israel. Incalculating that conviction in the American political establishment was Israel's prime purpose — far exceeding any immediate profit or advantage — in pursuing the Iran-contra venture.

The fact that the scheme backfired so badly is regarded in Israel as a tactical setback. Basic strategy will remain unchanged, and there are no grounds for expecting Israel to refrain from pursuing similar endeavours in the future. Israel will promote political causes, movements and regimes whose aims have not the remotest connection with any direct Israeli interest. They will be cultivated because the benefits they bring to the U.S. will be presented as an integral part of Israel's contribution to the "strategic partnership" — Middle East International, London.

Hawke: Australia supports comprehensive Mideast peace, acknowledges Palestinian rights

Upon his return from a tour of the Middle East, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob Hawke, reported to the Australian parliament on Feb. 19. Following are major excerpts of Mr. Hawke's report.

Madam Speaker,

I wish to report to parliament on the visit I undertook from 23 January to 3 February to Jordan, Cyprus, Israel, Switzerland and Egypt.

Before this visit, no Australian prime minister had visited the Middle East for three decades. Yet that region is not only one of major international importance, but also one of growing direct interest to Australia.

Australia's interest in the region stems in part from the pivotal importance of the Middle East in international affairs, in part from its massive oil reserves. In part because it straddles our principal communications, trade and travel routes. Further, the Middle East is a growth area for Australia's trade, taking exports totalling Aus.\$1.3 billion in 1985-86, and providing imports worth Aus.\$1.2 billion. Our multicultural society includes several communities with strong links to the region. And, not least among these interests Madam Speaker, Australia has sincere concerns of principle in the region: We regard the conflict in Lebanon as a human tragedy. We support the principle of self-determination of the Palestinian People. And, like successive Australian governments, we see moral as well as political imperatives in our commitment to the security of Israel and its right to exist within secure and recognised boundaries.

Accordingly, the objectives of my visit to the Middle East were clear. The first objective was to demonstrate that despite our geographical distance from the

region, Australia recognises the significance of the Middle East, both in international affairs and specifically in relation to Australia.

Secondly, I sought to acquire at the highest level an appreciation of the political problems and prospects of the region, projecting Australia not as a party principal to the resolution of the various issues, but as a responsible and concerned nation bringing to those issues a balanced and principled policy.

Third, I sought to cement friendly and constructive relations with the leadership and people of Israel and in the two key Arab Nations, Jordan and Egypt. This friendship had already been enhanced by visits to Australia by Middle Eastern leaders, most recently by President Chaim Herzog of Israel.

My fourth objective was to develop our good bilateral relationships with these countries to our mutual benefit and, in particular, to assist Australia's commercial interests.

On its election to office, my government undertook a review of policy toward the Arab-Israeli dispute and reaffirmed the basic principles which have guided Australian policy:

— Recognition of the urgent need to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement to the Middle East dispute.

— Fundamental commitment to the security of Israel and its right to exist within secure and recognised boundaries.

— Recognition of the central importance of the Palestinian issue for any settlement.

— Acknowledgement of the rights of self-determination of the Palestinian people, including their right, if they so choose, to independence and the possibility of their own independent state.

During my visit to the region, I presented this policy to all my

interlocutors, as an integrated whole. It was accepted by them all as a credible, principled, balanced and legitimate position.

In my discussions in the Middle East — which were thorough, detailed and invariably most friendly — a fundamental theme that emerged was the desire for peace of the governments of the three countries I visited. The sincerity of this desire was marked not just by a yearning for the absence of conflict but by a perception that real and lasting peace will permit economic development and yield improvements in the quality of the everyday life of the people of all nations there.

However, there are differences among the parties concerned on the ways of achieving such a peace. In particular, there are differences on the question of the suitability of an international conference as a means of resolving the differences among the parties.

The Middle East

Some parties want such a conference involving the five permanent members of the Security Council, the nations of the region, and the PLO. They do not envisage it imposing solutions on the parties concerned but rather providing a framework in which negotiations can take place between the parties principal. In this sense the gap between the concepts of an international conference and of direct negotiations may well not be as great as is frequently suggested.

Australia sees merit in such a proposal. Determining details, such as the precise methods of procedure in such a conference, remains a complex task, but this is not a reason for the key players withholding positive consideration of the concept.

I was impressed during my visit

by the commitment of both Israel and Egypt to maintaining the peaceful relationship they established through the Camp David process.

A central requirement in any resolution of Jordan's conflict with Israel is to determine the future of the Palestinian people. In a number of the discussions I had in the Middle East, I encountered an emerging, important and strongly held view that the most likely and appropriate outcome for the Palestinian people is a confederation with Jordan.

While I was in the Middle East I had discussions with Palestinian themselves about the problems they face on the West Bank and in Gaza, including restrictions on their political and economic freedoms.

I also heard from the Jordanian government its plans for a programme of humanitarian assistance to the West Bank. I was pleased to give this programme the moral and political support of the Australian government and I told the Jordanians that we would also, in our budget context, consider giving it material support.

A central obstacle to progress in resolving the Middle East dispute, I believe, is that factual realities are not fully reflected in formal positions.

It is clear that there is no organisation at this point which speaks for the Palestinians more than does the Palestine Liberation Organisation, not just in the West Bank and Gaza but more broadly in what can be thought of as the Palestinian diaspora. The PLO may not have an exclusive representative status but it does have a representative status. This is not a value judgment about the PLO but simply a statement of fact. I believe this fact is understood in Israel.

It is equally clear that Israel's antagonists, including surely the

PLO now accept that Israel exists and will continue to exist as an independent and viable state in the Middle East. They know this is a fact.

But these realities are not yet explicitly recognised in the stated policies of those parties involved. Progress towards peace in the region could be made if both sides were to issue a simultaneous statement acknowledging each other's existence — if in effect each was explicitly to state what at present it tacitly believes.

What I believe is required is for the PLO for its part to issue a formal statement of position which would entail (I) acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for negotiation and (II) renunciation of "terror" in favour of the process of negotiation.

For its part, Israel would be required, in the context of such a formal statement of position, to recognise the PLO as a party appropriately to be included in the negotiating processes.

Bilateral Relations

I said at the outset of this report, Madam Speaker, that Australia had several important interests in the Middle East. In Jordan, Israel, and Egypt I was keen to advance the bilateral links Australia has with each of those nations.

Australian trade with Jordan is currently weighted heavily in our favour. In our talks in Amman, the Jordanians expressed their desire to increase exports of phosphate rock, potash and other fertilisers to Australia. They believe there may be scope for this as our current sources of supply diminish. I undertook to study a draft trade agreement prepared by Jordan.

Prospects exist for significant joint ventures, which will be further explored by both countries. These include the provision

of fresh chilled sheep meat based on the importation of live sheep from Australia for fattening in Jordan, and Australian involvement in railway or road development and phosphate fertiliser industries. I also flagged Australia's interest in becoming a coal supplier to a new Jordanian power station.

Australian aid to Jordan consists principally of support for a dryland farming project. Funding for this project is due to expire at the end of the year. However, I told the Jordanians we would be prepared to consider a modest extension of this project.

Beyond these government to government links, Australia is well represented in Jordan through its archaeologists. I had the very great pleasure of inspecting the site of Pella, one of the most important archaeological sites in the Middle East, which is being revealed to the world through the capable involvement of an Australian team headed by professor Basil Hennessy of the University of Sydney.

I believe that as a result of my visit our relations with the key Middle Eastern states of Israel, Jordan and Egypt have been strengthened. I am pleased to inform the house that, on behalf of the government, I invited His Majesty King Hussein and President Mubarak to visit Australia. These invitations were accepted. Our commercial and other links with each of the three countries seem set to multiply and diversify. Our understanding of the Middle East in general has been deepened and our commitment to fair and principled policies in support of peace affirmed. Our friendly relationship with Cyprus has been fortified. Our arguments against protectionism have been advanced and our attractiveness for foreign investment and a partner for trade has been highlighted.

Just in time

Home for Leonardo's machines

By Kate Singleton

VINCI, Italy — At the Leonardo Museum in Vinci, a delightful hilltop townlet 40 minutes by road northwest of Florence, several rooms have recently been converted to make space for a remarkable collection of "machines" and inventions devised by Leonardo da Vinci.

These wooden models are interpretations of some of the designs found in his notebooks. Many of the more astonishing pieces are recent additions to an existing collection.

On the ground floor of the museum, located in the castle of the Conti Guidi, there are small models of a variety of machines thought up by Leonardo for military purposes, for building sites and crafts activities, and for the study of nature. Beside each is a reproduction of Leonardo's original sketch and notes. For instance there is the multi-barrelled machine gun illustrated in the

Codex Atlanticus, and the tank (described in a manuscript kept in the British Museum in London) whose inner wheels and cranks allow movement in any direction.

There are all sorts of cranes, winches and windlasses; as well as a thread-twisting machine (from the Codex Madrid) and a curious loom described verbally and graphically in the Codex Atlanticus.

On the floor above there are full-scale models of machines and mechanisms derived from Leonardo's designs regarding movement in the air, on the ground and in or on water.

Above the first courtyard, welcoming the visitor, there is a wooden mannequin suspended from a parachute so that "man might throw himself from any great height without hurting himself." There is also a bicycle that was found sketched on the back of another drawing during restoration of the Codex Atlanticus in 1966.

Leonardo da Vinci used to describe himself as an "omo sanza lettere," an unlettered man. He wasn't being modest. What the great Renaissance artist meant was that he left school early, and with so scarce a knowledge of Latin, that he had no access to philosophy, science and all the erudite learning that made up an aristocratic education at the time. Instead, he became an apprentice in the Florentine workshop of the painter Andrea del Verrocchio. In such places artists and artisans learned nothing of the classics, of grammar, dialectics or rhetoric; still less of mathematics or geometry. What they came to grips with were the manual skills necessary, not only for painters and sculptors, but for engineers and architects as well.

The culture of the time (and for centuries to follow) opposed the empirical discoveries of the practitioners of the "mechanical arts" to the sublime learning of the professors of the "liberal arts." For only these latter, with their studies of philosophy, theology, history and literature, were deemed to cultivate true science. In the craftsman's workshop there was no need for reading or writing. Apprentices learned by imitating their masters, who gave orders that didn't call for dialectical demonstration. Proof of good teaching was a good product.

In such workshops, nevertheless, one important book was kept. In it the master noted particular events of his working life, recipes, rules and precepts. These were usually jotted down in no particular order, using all sorts of abbreviations. The pages would abound in repetitions and ideas abandoned half way through. This method was the one adopted by Leonardo in his own writings. It was much later, after 1482,

(Above) Leonardo's sketches showing tank design and (right) a recreation of the tank.

during Leonardo's stay in Milan in the service of Ludovico il Moro that a whole new side of his creativity developed. He remained an artist, but an artist who claimed that painting was a "philosophy," a new science of nature no longer based on the time-honoured authority of the past, but on experience and the direct analysis of natural phenomena aided by mathematical calculus. The results of his investigations were not real books as such, but tens of thousands of preparatory notes. These notes were later sorted out into volumes. In them intuitions of genius are mixed with meticulous observations and innumerable fragmentary repetitions — International Herald Tribune.



A bicycle made after one of Leonardo's sketches



Rome unveils plans to stop Pisa's leaning tower collapsing

By Clare Lovell
Reuters

PISA, Italy — Engineers have come up with a new project to prevent the 800-year-old leaning tower of Pisa from toppling over, but the scheme, greeted with approval in Rome, has met less enthusiasm in Pisa itself.

For centuries, builders and geologists have tried to work out why Europe's leading architectural curiosity has not fallen over already and how to stop it tilting still further.

The bell tower, which appears to defy all laws of gravity, has survived natural and man-made disasters since work began on it in 1173, alongside Pisa's magnificent cathedral.

Frequent earthquakes have shaken its foundations — it wobbled for half an hour after a violent tremor two years ago — and it escaped unscathed when American artillery shelled the city in 1944, wrecking the Gothic galleries and frescoes of the cemetery 200 metres away.

Previous well-meaning efforts to stop it collapsing have been less than successful. Work to strengthen the tower in 1838 made it lean still more and an attempt to stabilise it in 1932, by changing the course of an underground stream, accelerated its inclination to the current rate of 1.25 millimetres a year.

Engineers agree the belfry where young Galileo carried out experiments into the forces of gravity cannot stay aloft much longer if something is not done to steady it.

In 1971 the Italian government launched an international competition for projects to arrest the tilt — it now leans more than five metres from the vertical.

Ideas are still pouring in. Professor Giuseppe Toniolo chief curator of the tower, cathedral and other buildings on Pisa's aptly-named Piazza dei miracoli (square of miracles), has a thick folder of suggestions from as far afield as China and India, often sent in by tourists on their return home.

"People all over the world are passionate about the tower — it becomes an all-consuming interest. They make models and send in suggestions," Toniolo said.

Ideas include: Building a second tower to lean against the first, tying a rope to the summit and pulling gently, or even dismantling the construction stone by stone, labelling each piece and rebuilding it on firmer ground.

Finally, Italy's ministry of public works commissioned a group of Italian engineers to work on the problem and their solution was accepted last month, pending a few outstanding questions and final signature from minister Franco Nicolazzi.

The project involves constructing steel scaffolding, capable of supporting the tower's 14,200-tonne weight, to reach halfway up the 56-metre edifice. Then work can begin on strengthening the walls by injecting cement and other materials into the stonework without altering its appearance.

"In the 12th century the builders tried to economise on materials, which is always a mistake ... so the inside wall is weaker than outside and under great pressure," explained Raffaele di Palma, a ministry engineer.

The next stage of the plan is to dig into the sandy soil under the tower and build a huge stabilising concrete ring round the foundations. The engineers estimate they will pull the tower back about 0.7 of a degree and stop it leaning further, so it will still draw the crowds with its famous list, but avoid an ignominious collapse.

The ministry believes this will do the job but if after several months in place the concrete ring has not steadied the tower, the engineers plan a supplementary and more drastic cure, fixing 50-metre poles beneath the foundations to reach and rest on more stable ground below.

The minister has asked for more clarification of the supplementary plan, but ministry engineers hope they will be given the go ahead to start work before the end of the year.

In Pisa, Toniolo is worried the scheme will spoil the graceful square for years, deterring visitors.

"With the scaffolding no-one will be able to see the tower for perhaps 10 years," he said. "They reckon on four but these things always take longer."

His staff, some born in the cathedral precincts and carrying on a job which has been in the family for years, are sceptical of plans and worried about permanent damage to their beloved square.

About 700,000 of the square's seven million tourists climb the tower's 280 steps every year, discovering the unnerving sensation of being drawn to the edge of its open galleries by the list.

The 4,000 lire (\$2.80) entrance fee to the tower and cemetery help pay for the upkeep of the buildings and contributed to an impressive museum opened three months ago and housing valuable religious art and artefacts.

Toniolo concedes that it is better to find a solution to the tower's continuing lean than that it should collapse completely, but he believes that despite Roman enthusiasm for the new plan a fundamental question remains unanswered.

"The problem will remain until we find out why the tower is still standing up — until we know that for sure, we will not be able to cure it properly," he said.

The tower began to tilt almost as soon as work began on it and in 1185 the builders stopped construction at the third level because Pisans were frightened it would fall over.

It was eventually finished in 1350 but to only half its originally planned height. Di Palma said the tower leant originally because of an underground stream flowing south to north which caused the tower to tip southwards as the sub-soil settled.

The high water content of the soil now helps keep the tower erect. Studies have shown it leans less in years when there has been heavy rainfall to fill out the sandy earth below. There are also probably defects in the foundations.

Demographic pincer closing on industrial nations

People in industrialised regions of the world today are living longer, are retiring earlier — and may become more of a social responsibility for the economically active population as they increasingly depend on pensions or social security. But in a demographic pincer movement it appears that from the turn of century onwards the size of the active population is expected to decline. Thus, around the year 2025 numerous developed countries may find themselves with a smaller active workforce than in the year 2000. And social welfare will weigh heavily on the generations at work in the years to come. The following ILO report sheds more light on this problem.

PEOPLE in industrialised regions of the world today are living longer, are retiring earlier — and may become more of a social responsibility for the economically active population as they increasingly depend on pension arrangements and national social security systems in their old age.

In 1985 there were 156 million people in industrialised countries who were aged 60 years or older and who were not gainfully employed. In 1950 this category — composed chiefly of pensioners,

Major intellectuals of African descent look at racism

By Joy Elliott
Reuters

NEW YORK — United by concern about what they see as increasing racism in the world, 500 leading black intellectuals from both sides of the Atlantic are meeting this week to re-examine a controversial movement.

The movement of the 1930s and 1940s was called Negritude, a word coined by poet-politician Aimé Césaire of Martinique.

It demanded a new positive attitude to black people that would combat both the negative racial propaganda of slavery and some colonial assimilationist policies which sought to alienate the colonised from their own languages and cultures.

But 30 years have passed since Ghana started a trend by wresting political independence from Britain, and slavery and direct colonialism have virtually ended. To many, Negritude has assumed only historical importance.

Why, then, the conference in Miami honouring Césaire and bringing together delegates from 22 countries to consider "Negritude, ethnicity and Afro cultures in the Americas?"

The reason, according to conference director Dr. Carlos Moore, is a global deterioration in race relations.

"As political ethnologist, I have been travelling around the world and I have been troubled by the resurgence of anti-semitism and racism. Racism is not dying out, it is gaining force," the Cuban-born scholar told Reuters in a telephone interview.

"Over the years when I addressed conferences of ethnologists, I was always the oddball because others thought differently. But in the last five years we have seen it more and more and lots of people are now ready to come together and discuss it."

In international scope, the conference is the largest of its kind since the two black writers' congresses in the 1950s. The first was held in Paris in 1956, one year before the independence wave began to

sweep across Africa and the West Indies. The second, in Rome, convened in 1959.

The president of Florida International University (FIU), Dr. Modesto Maidique, offered to host and fund this meeting, Moore said. Sixty experts are scheduled to speak, amounting to just about the total attendance at the 1956 conference.

Besides Negritude, the agenda includes panels on the status of black women, a topic that was raised only in passing at the previous all-male discussions, and on the pressing black socio-economic problems in the debt-burdened Americas.

Moore said the gathering will bring two of Negritude's major exponents — Leopold Sedar Senghor, 80, who became an honoured for his poetry as for being president of Senegal, and Césaire, Martinique's 73-year-old deputy to the French National Assembly — with some of the foremost minds of a younger generation.

"We are calling on Césaire and Senghor, because of their tremendous experience, to give us their visions created from 50 years of struggle," he said.

Moore said the younger intellectuals will include 1986 Nobel Literature Laureate Wole Soyinka of Nigeria, 52, poet Edward Marston of Mauritius, 55, Aulana Peters, the 43-year-old first black and first woman appointed to the U.S. securities and exchange commission, and Colombian writer Manuel Zapata Olivella, 60.

In New York, where one of his plays is being staged at Lincoln Centre, Soyinka was asked to explain his highly publicised remark, once interpreted by some academics as one of the great 1960s put-downs of Negritude: "A tiger does need to proclaim its tigritude. A tiger leaps."

Denying that the comment was meant to be negative, he said: "My meaning was that the rhetoric of Negritude must give way to action. My position hasn't changed."

housewives and the handicapped — numbered 60 million. This figure could reach nearly 290 million by the year 2025, which means a rise of about 230 million in the space of 75 years, according to a recent study by the ILO's Bureau of Statistics.

The ageing of the population is a general phenomenon in advanced countries that could have serious repercussions in the years to come.

The statistics in the accompanying table show that in 1950 people aged 60 and over without economic activity comprised 7.3 per cent of the population as a whole in industrialised regions, rose to 13.3 per cent in 1985 and, if present trends continue, is expected to reach 20.7 per cent in the year 2025.

In the USSR this older non-working group numbered 9 million in 1950 and may reach more than 71 million in 2025. In other words, this segment of the population will multiply eight times over a period of 75 years.

During the same time span this category is forecast to grow in Japan from 3.6 million to 26 million, in North America from 13 million to 68 million, in Europe 34 million to 118 million, and in Australia and New Zealand from 1 million to 5 million.

But in a demographic pincer movement there will probably be only a negligible increase in the active population and from the turn of the century onwards its size is expected to decline. Thus, around the year 2025 numerous

developed countries may find themselves with a smaller active workforce than in the year 2000.

These two opposing trends will have a dramatic impact on the ratio of the older group concerned to the active population, which was 156 for every 1,000 workers in 1950 in the world's developed regions but could reach 455 for every 1,000 in 2025. It means that social welfare will weigh heavily on the generations at work in the years to come.

During this 75-year reference period the number of inactive persons aged 60 and over dependent on every 1,000 workers will increase in Romania from 56 to 345, in Bulgaria from 82 to 445, in Finland from 120 to 562, in Poland from 82 to 389, in the USSR from 94 to 408, in Yugoslavia from 119 to 463, in the Netherlands from 210 to 756. A net increase is also foreseen in Greece from 153 to 560, in Italy from 196 to 685, in Luxembourg from 223 to 736, in the Federal Republic of Germany from 222 to 701, in Spain from 179 to 544, in Portugal from 158 to 428, and in the United States from 184 to 428.

The message is clear: more and more of the fruits of tomorrow's labour and the capital assets presently being accumulated will have to be devoted to social security, particularly pensions, by all nations characterised by population ageing. The search for viable and realistic solutions may be difficult and will require the concerted efforts of governments, employers and workers.

Persons aged 60 years and over without economic activity

	Total (thousands)					
	1950	1985	2025			
Developed regions	60401	155549	289499			
North America	13076	33701	68520			
Japan	3630	11337	26483			
Eastern Europe	5602	14321	25589			
Northern Europe	7620	13883	18368			
Southern Europe	7915	20232	34496			
Western Europe	12786	26032	39324			
Australia	943	2330	5204			
New Zealand						
USSR	8828	33713	71514			

Ratio to active population (per 1,000)	1950	1985	2025	Percentage of the total population	1950	1985	2025
156	274	455	7.3	13.3	20.7		
185	260	433	7.9	12.8	19.8		
99	190	435	4.3	9.4	20.1		
122	247	387	6.3	12.8	19.5		
228	342	466	10.5	16.8	22.0		
172	356	552	7.3	14.2	21.6		
229	367	638	10.4	16.9	26.2		
227	264	425	9.3	12.3	19.4		
94	235	408	4.9	12.1	19.4		

The figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand without adjustment to group totals, which have been rounded off independently. Therefore, the sum of the component parts could differ slightly from the totals.

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Navratilova whips Sabatini in Int'l Players Championships

KEY BISCAINE, Florida (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova whipped Argentina's Gabriela Sabatini in straight sets to reach the women's quarterfinals, and Ivan Lendl and Jimmy Connors crushed third-round opponents to make the men's round of 16 at the \$1.8 million International Players Championships.

Navratilova, playing her first tournament since losing the final of the Australian Open to Hana Mandlikova in January, pounced on the 10th-seeded Sabatini from the start and was never seriously threatened.

The 6-1, 6-3 victory Sunday over the 16-year-old she beat in the semifinals at Wimbledon in 1986 gives Navratilova a 5-0 life-

time record over Sabatini, who was seeded 10th in this two-week Grand Slam-sized tournament.

Lendl, the men's defending champion, came from behind for the second straight match and beat Austria's Thomas Muster 3-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-2. Connors, the no. 6 seed, advanced to the fourth round with a 6-3, 6-3, 6-1 victory over Australia's Darren

Cahill. No. 10 Andres Gomez of Ecuador won his third-round match with Britain's Tarik Benhabiles 6-4, 3-6, 6-2, 7-6.

Navratilova said her domination of Sabatini was not a true indication of the difference between the abilities of the players.

The Argentine, ranked 10th in the world, did not serve well at the start of the match and Navratilova suggested that set the tone.

Sabatini made a brief run at Navratilova, coming back from a 3-1 deficit in the second set to 3-3. Navratilova broke the Argentine's serve in the seventh game, and closed out the match with another service break two games later.

Navratilova was one of three women advancing to the quarterfinals during the day session at the International Tennis Centre.

Steffi Graf, the women's no. 3 seed from West Germany, also won. She beat Kathrin Keil 6-0, 6-1 to reach the quarterfinals against Lisa Bonder, who defeated 15-year-old Mary Joe Fernandez 6-4, 6-1 in a night match.

Fernandez, who upset fifth-seeded Pam Shriver in the second round, led 3-1 in the first set before Bonder came back to win five of the next six games.

Nathalie Tauziat of France defeated West Germany's Silke Meier 6-0, 6-3 to move on to a quarterfinal meeting with Navratilova.

Lendl, the men's top seed, took control of his match midway through the second set and finished the demolition of Muster

European league roundup

Real Madrid closes on Spanish lead

LONDON (R) — Real Madrid's bid to retain the Spanish First Division title and win the European Champions' Cup for the first time since 1966 was given a timely boost at the weekend.

Weakened by injuries and suspensions, Madrid revived its title hopes by scrambling a 1-0 win at bottom club Sabadell to take advantage of Barcelona's unexpected defeat Sporting Gijon.

Victory hoisted Madrid to within a point of the Catalans at the top and, with the impending return of key players, lifted its spirits for a difficult European Cup quarter-final tie at Red Star Belgrade on Wednesday.

Without the injured Emilio Butragueno and suspended Hugo Sanchez in attack, Madrid had to rely on a goal from midfielder Michel Gonzalez nine minutes from time for victory at Sabadell.

Both strikers and midfielder Ricardo Gallego will be back for Madrid in Yugoslavia in a tie sure to evoke the great European traditions of the clubs.

Barcelona, who visits Scotland's Dundee United in a UEFA Cup quarter-final, went down 4-0 at home to Sporting Gijon, its first defeat in 19 league matches and first at home this season.

Barcelona's English coach Terry Venables said his team's defeat was a collective failure. "I'm not going to be looking for scapegoats," he said. "We've got to learn our lesson from this, but losing two games out of 29 doesn't mean anything."

Sporting's win was its first at the Nou Camp after 24 visits. Mexican Luis Flores opened the scoring, discarded Spanish international Eloy Olaya struck twice and Luis Sanchez added the fourth.

Bayern Munich, who faces Belgium's Anderlecht in the Champions' Cup, returned to the top of the West German League with a convincing 3-0 win over Fortuna Dueseldorf. Lothar Matthaus, Hans Pflueger and Dieter Hoenes scored.

Previous leader Hamburg was

beaten 2-0 at Werder Bremen where West German World Cup striker Rudi Voeller returned to form by scoring twice.

Anderlecht, who met Bayern in last season's quarter-finals, stayed on top in Belgium with a 2-0 win at Charleroi.

In Italy, champion Juventus — knocked out of the European Cup by Madrid last November — moved up to second place behind Napoli with a 1-0 win over Fiorentina thanks to a goal from international full-back Antonio Cabrini.

Napoli drew 1-1 with Sampdoria, Diego Maradona volleying a brilliant equaliser after Giuseppe Lorenzini had opened the scoring. Maradona's goal was the 200th of his career.

In the Netherlands, Ajax retained top position despite having its match at Den Haag abandoned at halftime because of the crowd violence which led to a charge by baton-wielding riot police.

Dutch soccer match halted as riot police, fans clash

THE HAGUE, Netherlands (AP) — Dozens of people were injured and 18 arrested in the worst outbreak of soccer violence so far in the Netherlands, which forced the authorities to halt a professional soccer match after 45 minutes of play.

The incidents occurred during the Dutch Honour Division match between FC Den Haag and Ajax of Amsterdam, played Sunday in the Zeiderpark Stadium, which is noted for its aggressive home crowd.

During riots on the stadium's grandstand, 40 to 50 people were injured and taken to nearby hospitals, according to police spokesman Rob Brons, who added that 18 FC Den Haag supporters were arrested following the unrest. Most of them were released Sunday pending charges.

After 100 baton-wielding riot police failed to untangle the melee during the first half of the match, referee Henk Van Ettehoven stopped the match at the request of the authorities, Brons said.

"When a chief inspector of police asks me to stop the match, I've got no other choice," Van Ettehoven said in an interview broadcast on Dutch television after the match.

The incident came during the

first day of competition play after the launching of a \$190,000 nationwide media campaign against soccer violence in the Netherlands.

Trouble at the stadium started before the match, for which police here had deployed a total of 240 police officers, the standard number for what Brons called "risk-prone matches."

Supporters for the Amsterdam side overran and looted a refreshment stand within the stadium, providing them with "ample missiles" to bombard their rival supporters, Brons told the Associated Press.

After a personal appeal by Johan Cruyff, one-time soccer star and now coach for Ajax, the Amsterdam supporters calmed down, Brons said. But as the first half of the match wore on, and Ajax took a 2-0 lead, FC Den Haag's supporters got restive and started throwing stones at the section where the Ajax supporters were cheering on their team, Brons said.

When FC Den Haag supporters overran another refreshment stand, providing them with beer bottles and packed junk food to be used as missiles, police asked Van Ettehoven to break up the match, Brons said.

Marseille wins but remains second to Bordeaux on goals

MARSEILLE (R) — Marseille's bid for a quick return to the top of the French First Division faltered when it struggled to a 1-0 win over Rennes, the bottom club.

Bordeaux, who returned from a two-month winter break a day before Marseille, stayed top following its 2-0 win over Nantes Sunday night. The two clubs have

the same number of points but Bordeaux has the better goal difference.

Marseille, still missing the injured Bernard Genghini, dominated the first half but had only one goal to show for its superiority. Jean-Pierre Papin scoring from Franck Passi's pass in the 20th minute. Protests that Papin was offside fell on deaf ears.



FLAT TYRES? — German cyclists made such a clean sweep of the cycle-cross world championships in Miada Boleslav, Czechoslovakia, that other competitors said it seemed more like a "German Open." Klaus-Peter Thaler, 37, (left) from Gevelsberg, 1985 professional world champion, won "pro" gold and Mike Kluge, 24, (right) a local government officer from Berlin (West), suc-

cessfully defended the world amateur crown he won two years ago. Cyclocross, a combination of cycling and cross-country running, remains a sport in which athletes from the Federal Republic of Germany predominate. They have won 32 medals, including 10 golds, in world championships (Photo by DAD/Sven Simon).

Canadian wins Los Angeles Marathon

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Art Boileau of Canada led most of the way and won the second Los Angeles Marathon, which drew a field of almost 15,000 runners, making it the second-largest marathon ever.

Boileau, 29, completed the 26.2-mile course in 2 hours, 13 minutes, seven seconds.

Defending champion Ric Saye, 33, of the United States finished second at 2:12:37, with Jose Gomez, 30, of Mexico third at 2:14:30.

American Nancy Ditz won the women's division for the second

year in a row in 2:35:23. Her winning time in 1986 was 2:36:27. American Sylvia Mosqueda was second among the women and Maria Trujillo of Mexico was third.

The second rendition of the race held Sunday, which winds through the streets of Los Angeles, drew 14,937 runners from 47 states and 31 countries.

The field for the inaugural Los Angeles fall short of 11,000 runners. Saye won last year's race in 2:12:59.

Boileau's personal best is 2:11:15 when he finished second

in the 1986 Boston Marathon.

Boileau moved to the front just before the race's halfway point and opened nearly a half-minute lead over Gomez over the next four miles. He ran the first 13.1 miles in 1:05:10.

With five miles to run, Boileau had extended his lead to almost two minutes over Gomez, with Saye another half-minute behind.

Saye continued to gain on Boileau through final three minutes, but could not make up the needed ground.

American John Esquibel led for most of the first 10 miles, with Ivo Rodriguez of Brazil and Gomez right with him.

Boileau raced well off the pace of the first three during the early going. Ditz, after chasing Mosqueda most of the way, finally surged past her student with less than two miles to run.

Mosqueda led the women runners through the first 24 miles of the race. She held a 24-second lead over Ditz at the halfway point.

Mosqueda created a stir at the 1986 Los Angeles Marathon by leading the women's field for the first 19 miles as an unofficial runner.

American NBA roundup

Celtics become 1st team with 2,000 wins

NEW YORK (AP) — It was victory no. 2,000 of a basketball odyssey starring the Boston Celtics.

"It's been a long green line — Red Auerbach, Bill Russell, Frank Ramsey, Bob Cousy, Sam Jones, Dave Cowens and up to Larry Bird and Robert Parish," Coach K.C. Jones said as the Celtics became the first National Basketball Association team to win 2,000 regular-season games. "They're the reasons it's been a long green line."

The mark came with a 112-102 victory over the Detroit Pistons Sunday night. Jones also could

have mentioned Kevin McHale, who hit 15 of 21 field-goal attempts and scored 38 points. He had 14 in the fourth quarter as the Celtics broke away from an 85-85 tie to beat Detroit for the 10th consecutive time at Boston Garden.

Elsewhere in the National Basketball Association, it was New Jersey 105, Chicago 95; Philadelphia 102, Houston 97; and Indiana 122, New York 115 in overtime.

Larry Bird scored 19 of his 23 points in the first half for the Celtics. His disappointment over hitting just seven of 17 shots from the field was overshadowed by his delight at being part of the 2,000 victory.

"I love playing in Boston. I love playing in the Garden. It seems every time we win it's history," Bird said. "I'm just proud to be a Celtic."

Detroit coach Chuck Daly was impressed by Boston's feat, which improved the Celtics all-time record to 2,000-1,125 since 1946 when they beat the Toronto Huskies for their first victory. "It's unbelievable. It's really unbelievable," Daly said. "It's

quite an accomplishment, and my congratulations and compliments to the organization."

76ers 102, Rockets 97

Philadelphia snapped a four-game losing streak as centre Tim McCormick scored 26 points against Houston.

McCormick scored 12 points in the first quarter to help the 76ers lead 33-24, and they held a 57-49 advantage at halftime.

The Rockets, who got 24 points each from Akeem Olatunji and Rodney McCray, opened the second half with eight straight points to tie the score. The 76ers countered with an 11-0 run, led by Roy Hinson with seven.

Nets 105, Bulls 95

Strong inside play by Mike Gminski and Buck Williams offset 30 points by Michael Jordan as New Jersey snapped Chicago's four-game winning streak.

Gminski had 25 points and 16 rebounds and Williams added 21 points and 15 rebounds for the Nets, who overcame a 76-73 deficit with a 14-4 spurt in the fourth quarter.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Monday.

One sterling	1.5565/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3323/33	Canadian dollar
	1.8260/70	West German marks
	2.0607/17	Dutch guilders
	1.5358/68	Swiss francs
	37.80/85	Belgian francs
	6.0800/10	French francs
	129.75/98	Italian lire
	152.20/30	Japanese yen
	6.4450/50	Swedish crowns
	6.9325/75	Norwegian crowns
	6.7750/800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	404.50/405.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices drifted back from midday record highs as investors took profits from the morning's advance. By 1530 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 9.2 to 1,988.4, after being in sight of the 2,000 level when it touched a new intra-day high of 1,998.1 at 1159 GMT.

Prices were driven up early in the session by a fresh opinion poll over the weekend giving the ruling Conservative Party a six-point lead over the main opposition Labour Party.

Anticipation that the March 17 U.K. budget will bring tax cuts and trigger a fall in interest rates continued to underpin prices, while fresh sterling strength gave an added boost.

The higher opening on Wall Street on Monday was not enough to push the FTSE 100 index further into record territory as buyers faded from the market late in the session, dealers added.

One broker said, however, he thought the 2,000 mark for the FTSE 1000 index could fall Tuesday if full year results from Unilever and STC come at the upper end of expectations. "The market's a bit weary at the moment and the 2,000 level is proving tough to break without more good news," he said.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Today you find that you are able to complete a course that is varied from your usual one. Detail and practicality rule the day as you go about with your plans.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You know how to get your special talents across. Please your mat. before you have that discussion at work.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Please your own family and then be off to pleasures without any self-recrimination and be happy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have an important letter to get out today. Get the aid of an associate so you can get ahead faster.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle practical affairs first. Plan for more prosperity before you consider pleasures with congenials.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Study what your true desires are and then be more efficient at whatever is most important to you.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Plan how to make friends with those who can be of help to you. Make time this evening for romance.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A fine friend can be of assistance in furthering your goals. Buy a nice present for your mate.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure to handle outside affairs before you work on more intimate matters. Have fun with friends today.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Find some new outlet that can be lucrative in the days ahead. Don't neglect public duties.

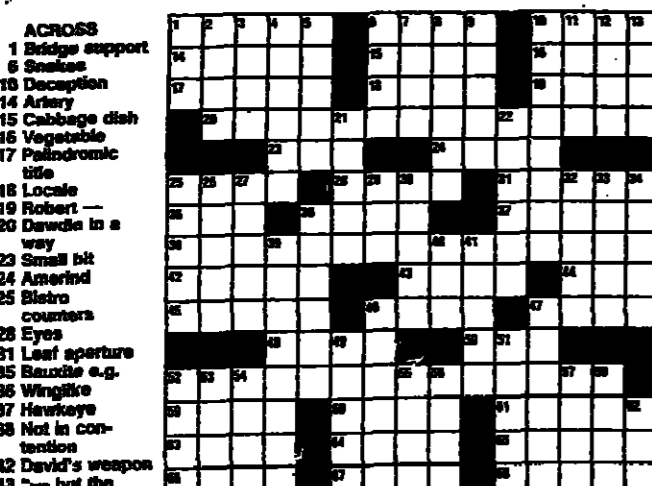
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study into your responsibilities. Do something thoughtful for your mate and make this person happy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more conventional with an outside partner. Finish your work before gadding about town.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your environment improved. You have a project in mind that needs the O.K. of a co-worker.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will get an enterprise firmly planted in the mind, draw a blueprint, and then carry through with it successfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Give an education that will be helpful in such matters. Be sure to give this child praise when earned.

THE Daily Crossword by Donald B. Groot



- ACROSS
- 1 Bridge support
 - 2 Statue
 - 3 Decapitation
 - 4 Artery
 - 5 Cabbage dish
 - 6 Vegetable
 - 7 Paludomac
 - 8 Locals
 - 9 Robert
 - 10 Dashed in a way
 - 11 Small bit
 - 12 Amerind
 - 13 Basso
 - 14 Counters
 - 15 Eyes
 - 16 Leaf aperture
 - 17 Rancid e.g.
 - 18 Wriggle
 - 19 Heavens
 - 20 Not in contention
 - 21 David's weapon
 - 22 Not the bravest
 - 23 Comp. dir.
 - 24 Train
 - 25 Previously
 - 26 Turned
 - 27 Culture
 - 28 Old sign
 - 29 Former ally
 - 30 Once known
 - 31 Poor grammar
 - 32 Tel.
 - 33 At a distance
 - 34 Actor's land
 - 35 Hereditary factor
 - 36 Mythical poem
 - 37 Vanquished one
 - 38 Sea region
 - 39 Assassinate
 - 40 Computer direction
- DOWN
- 1 Soul, cap
 - 2 Jungle sound
 - 3 Palisade
 - 4 Tripods
 - 5 Pacific islands
 - 6 Helms
 - 7 Narrow crack
 - 8 Play
 - 9 Heart or pen
 - 10 Closest item?
 - 11 Aurora
 - 12 Gullness
 - 13 "Blessed are the"
 - 14 Verses item
 - 15 Trigonometry term
 - 16 Promote
 - 17 As (usually)
 - 18 Anatomical
 - 19 Networks
 - 20 Submachine gun
 - 21 Due
 - 22 Wilderness
 - 23 Dist
 - 24 Indignation
 - 25 Swift hand
 - 26 Quick cleaning
 - 27 Fish eggs
 - 28 Excessive
 - 29 Beneficial
 - 30 Absent
 - 31 Suggestive
 - 32 Despoil
 - 33 Obuse or
 - 34 Tatters
 - 35 Eye part
 - 36 Famed carnival
 - 37 Zola heroine
 - 38 Camelia
 - 39 Card
 - 40 Orient
 - 41 Snicker
 - 42 Depot info

ABC and CBS writers and editors go on strike

NEW YORK (AP) — The union representing news writers and editors at the ABC and CBS networks and at seven of their radio and TV stations went on strike Monday morning, a union spokesman said.

"They have gone on strike right now... and are telling their people now," Mr. Martin Waldman, spokesman for the 525-member Writers Guild of America, said at 6:15 a.m. (1115 GMT). The union's old, three-year contract expired at midnight (0500 GMT) Sunday.

"We're disappointed an agreement could not be reached with the Writers Guild," said CBS broadcast group spokesman, Mr. George Schweitzer.

The union, which represents writers, editors, production and desk assistants, researchers and graphic artists, had pushed back a midnight strike deadline three times Monday morning before breaking off talks, Mr. Waldman said.

The strike affects ABC and CBS network television and radio

in New York and Washington, network TV and radio stations in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

CBS's Schweitzer said management would fill in for the striking employees and that he did not expect the strike to affect operation of the network.

Telephone calls to an ABC spokesman Monday morning went unanswered.

The main issues in the contract talks included job security, Mr. Waldman said.

Specifically, he said, the union was resisting company efforts to be able to make unlimited use of temporary and part-time employees; to fire employees without arbitration; and to have supervisors and managers write news.

The guild voted 420-29 last week to authorize its negotiators to call a strike at midnight Sunday. Under their old contract, their pay ranged from \$274 per week to \$790 per week, Mr. Waldman said.

Taiwanese decline to spend despite being awash with cash

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan is sitting on a \$48 billion fortune in foreign exchange reserves, but its leaders are unwilling to spend and local businessmen are scared to invest.

"The simple fact is that we have too much money," said economist Su Han-Ming.

Taiwan has amassed its reserves — exceeded only by Japan and West Germany — through trade. Tiny factories with a handful of workers on the payroll churn out cheap goods — from baseball caps and tennis balls to alarm clocks and stuffed toys.

The island, with a population of only 19 million, is the United States fourth largest supplier of goods. Every export dollar earned goes to the government in a swap for local money.

With such reserves on hand, the government could afford to be generous. Instead, it hoards its cash in United States banks.

The funds make Taiwan a sitting target for the protectionist lobby in Washington which wants to curb the U.S. imports bill. Yet the island's bank accounts are expected to be bloated by at least another \$12 billion this year.

There is no shortage of ideas on how to use the money.

Taiwan needs everything from roads and railways to schools and parks. Private industry, threatened by Asian neighbors with cheaper labour costs, needs to invest in better machinery to produce higher quality goods.

Although Taiwanese people can afford cars, they cannot find parking spaces or roads to drive on. They can buy air tickets but find it hard to book a seat. There is even a shortage of public buses.

Despite its abundance of dollars, the government restricts imports by slapping high tariffs on

foreign products and tying them up in warehouses with red tape.

Imported cars cost about twice as much as Taiwan models. Imported spirits are three or four times the price of local drink — when they are available. Bars in Taipei are out of gin.

Taiwan businessmen are barred from investing in foreign stock and financial markets. When they get approval to invest in factories overseas, they find their projects are delayed or blocked by bureaucratic obstacles.

The government's tight-fistedness baffles economists, who look to history to try to find an answer. The Kuomintang (Nationalist) government fled to Taiwan in 1949 after losing China to the communists in civil war. Poverty forced it to take hand-outs from the United States.

"Those poor days affect the government's mentality. Suddenly we have become rich, but their thinking is lagging behind," said Mr. Liang Kuo-Shu, chairman of the Chang Hwa Commercial Bank.

"It's a Chinese thing. We are taught to save, not to spend," said Mr. Lin-Ying, director of the Taiwan Institute for Economic Research, a private think-tank.

Economists estimate Taiwan has \$30 billion in excess savings — money which has nowhere to go. Some banks, already swamped with cash, turn away customers seeking to deposit large amounts of Taiwan dollars.

In theory, the government could spend more, allow more outflows of money through investment, and encourage more imports. This would help reduce foreign exchange reserves and head off U.S. protectionism.

Banks defer repayment of Iraqi debt

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — War-battered Iraq has secured agreement from Western banks to defer its repayments on a \$500 million loan to conserve dwindling reserves of hard currency, bankers said Monday.

The accord comes after five months of negotiations and will relieve some of the strain on Iraq's economy imposed by its 6½-year-old war with Iran.

Bankers estimate Iraq's debt at about \$50 billion, but at least half is in form of loans from its Gulf Arab supporters, particularly Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The accord thrashed out with banks will stretch out most payments on the \$500 million loan by up to two years.

Bankers said the accord at least prevents a deterioration of the already strained relations between Baghdad and its Western creditors.

Failure to agree could have prompted the banks to call Iraq into default.

The state-owned Rafidain

Bank, which took out the credit in 1983, told the 37 creditor banks last September it could not meet the final four instalments totalling \$285 million.

As negotiations began, Rafidain failed to make the first of those payments for \$71.25 million due on Sept. 29.

It now has agreed to pay one quarter of the \$71.25 million when the rescheduling is signed, probably in late March. The remaining \$53.4 million will be met by September 1988.

The three other outstanding instalments — due originally in March 1987, September 1987 and March 1988 — will each be deferred by two years.

Bankers said the recent escalation of the Gulf war and Iraqi losses of aircraft and armour on

the southern warfront close to its second city of Basra will place even higher demands on the nation's scarce resources of hard currency.

In addition, the renewed slide in oil prices will eat into Iraq's oil income although it has disassociated itself from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) December agreement to curb production.

Iraq has been experiencing difficulty securing even short-term Western trade financing since Rafidain Bank stopped repayments on letters of credit last March and began a round of negotiations to delay those obligations by up to three years.

Japanese and French banks are believed to have tentatively agreed to the proposals, bankers said.

Manpower survey

The planning ministry has also drawn a comprehensive survey on manpower in Iraq until 1990.

The survey, covering industrial, agricultural, economic and social sectors, is intended to help in working out employment and manpower redistribution policies.

According to Dr. Faraj, the study will help various state bodies to shape their future policies in line with the national development process.

Baghdad plans 1,661 development projects this year

Meanwhile, a total of 1,661 projects are to be implemented

Sweden to boycott trade with S. Africa

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's ruling Social Democratic Party Monday gave the government the go-ahead to impose unilateral trade sanctions on South Africa, Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson said.

Mr. Carlsson told a news conference the party had decided the need to fight apartheid took a higher priority than Sweden's traditional policy of only joining in sanctions voted by the U.N. Security Council.

The full extent of the trade boycott and when it would come into force was to be decided by the government later, Mr. Carlsson said.

Industrial sources said the main impact was expected to be felt by the Swedish steel industry, heavily dependent upon South African mineral imports and a handful of companies which supply the South African mining industry.

"What the party has unanimously given us is a yes to isolated Swedish action," Mr. Carlsson told reporters.

Sweden has long been at the forefront of attempts to isolate South Africa economically, having frozen investments in the white-ruled republic in the 70s.

Last year, it ordered a licensing system for all exports to South Africa but it has been under strong political pressure to cut all trade after neighbouring Denmark last year voted for full economic sanctions.

Norway is preparing similar legislation.

In the first nine months of 1986, Swedish exports to South Africa were 29 per cent down on the same period of 1985 at \$59 million (€87 million). Imports fell 71 per cent to \$16.5 million over the same period.

But the modest figures disguise the strategic importance of South African trade to key sectors of Swedish industry.

Economist urges greater financial sophistication in Gulf Arab states

BAHRAIN (R) — A leading bank economist called Sunday for greater financial sophistication in the Gulf Arab region where he said bond and stock markets were largely fragmented and lagged behind money markets.

Mr. Henry Azzam, economist with Gulf International Bank, said in a study of Gulf capital markets that people should relinquish traditional investment vehicles such as real estate, foreign currency bank accounts and precious metals.

"Greater financial sophistication is needed coupled with more diversified capital market instruments and a change in the disclosure requirements of company accounts," he said.

The Bahrain-based bank re-

viewed capital markets under three categories — money markets, stock and bond markets.

Mr. Azzam said Gulf states had made greater use of short-term money market instruments. "Nevertheless, bond and stock markets remain, to a large extent, fragmented and lagging behind."

Only a few companies in the region had taken advantage of stock or bond markets to raise funds, while Kuwait was the sole Gulf state with an official stock exchange.

He said recession caused by sliding oil prices had produced a "negative impact" on capital market development in the area.

Mr. Azzam said family firms were reluctant to go public, financial awareness among investors

was still lacking and investment analysis and corporate reporting lacked depth.

Gulf money markets have received greater depth from the introduction of treasury bill offerings in Bahrain and the expansion of short-term securities regulations in Saudi Arabia.

But Mr. Azzam said there was "no bond market to speak of" in Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman or the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Bahrain plans to set up an official stock exchange and share trading in Saudi Arabia has picked up, but establishment of formal exchanges in Qatar, Oman and the UAE did not appear imminent, Mr. Azzam said.

Indian budget deficit soars

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said last week that India's budget deficit had soared to a record \$2.8 billion (€4.4 billion) in the current fiscal year.

"The deficit is high and I do not like it," he said in an hour-long address to parliament as he introduced the fiscal 1987-88 budget. Mr. Gandhi pledged to bring down the deficit in the new fiscal year.

For the fiscal year starting April 1, Mr. Gandhi proposed spending of 629 billion rupees (\$48.4 billion) and projected revenues at 569 billion rupees (\$43.8 billion).

This compared with current year spending of 603 billion rupees (\$46.4 billion) and receipts of 520 billion rupees (\$40 billion).

He said his projected deficit of about 60 billion rupees (\$4.6 billion) for the upcoming fiscal year will not be exceeded.

Mr. Gandhi has proposed a new tax on corporate profits to

help reduce the deficit. Increased revenue also is expected from higher excise duties on such products as cigarettes, colour televisions and certain foreign transactions.

Mr. Gandhi has also proposed some spending cuts in areas that include non-food subsidies, grants and loans to foreign governments, and public services.

The budget calls for some spending increases in fiscal 1987-88, including a sharp hike in defence spending.

"In the recent period, we have been compelled to increase defence expenditure," he told parliament. "We shall spare no effort nor shrink from any sacrifice where our national security is concerned."

Defence spending was projected to rise to 125 billion rupees (\$9.6 billion), up nearly 24 per cent from the current year.

He gave no specifics, but India in recent years has been stepping up military outlays to counter what it sees as a threat from rival

Pakistan.

Mr. Gandhi's speech outlining his spending and revenue proposals for the new fiscal year was interrupted more than two dozen times by applause from members of parliament.

But the proposals drew criticism from both opposition party leaders and businessmen, who will face a number of tax changes including a new tax on corporate profits.

Mr. L.K. Advani, president of the opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, said he was disappointed by the new budget. He said the deficit "would result in high inflation, which we can ill afford."

Stock prices on India's major exchanges began sliding in response to Mr. Gandhi's proposals.

Mr. Prem Chand Jain, president of the Delhi Stock Exchange, told the United News of India that the new budget was "far below expectation."

He said the new corporate tax would erode profits.

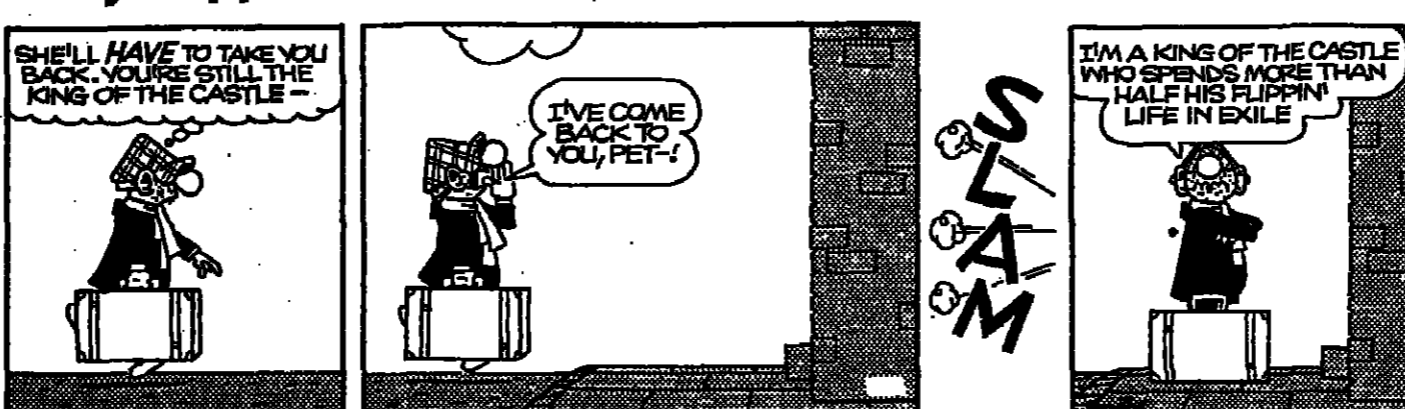
Peanuts



Mutt n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris

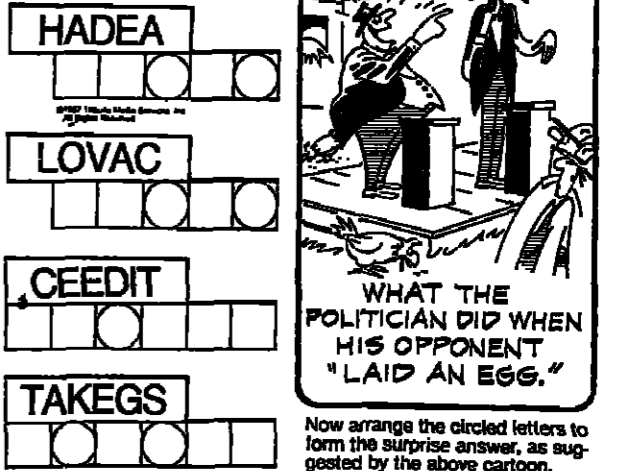


"Tell your husband not to go outside unless he's showered and shaved. Neighbors mistook him for Bigfoot again."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: BAGGY AFTER FASHION POUNCE
Answer: Wallpapering is easy once you get this — THE HANG OF IT

Seoul moves to foil plans for street protests today

Top dissident put under house arrest

SEOUL (R) — South Korea's 120,000 police went on highest alert Monday and top dissident Kim Dae-jung was back under house arrest as the authorities moved to foil opposition plans for nationwide street protests Tuesday, a police spokesman said.

The dissident-backed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and rally organisers, including Buddhist and Christian clergymen, have vowed to stand firm against an official ban on the marches, called to protest at alleged police torture and human rights abuses and to demand full democracy.

The government of President Chun Doo Hwan, whom critics call a military dictator, has accused dissidents of planning to use the demonstrations to cause chaos and bloodshed in hopes of seizing power.

Fearing possible raids by radical students and workers, police

officials Monday ordered removal of arms and ammunition stored in neighbourhood police boxes to less vulnerable places.

On Sunday, police trying to neutralise student activists raided 16 Seoul campuses and announced seizure of thousands of leaflets, placards and petrol bombs.

Aides to Kim Dae-jung, a 61-year-old former presidential candidate, said Monday about 400 plainclothes and riot police ringed his home in western Seoul. Several members of the dissident Council for Promotion of Democracy, which Mr. Kim leads, were also put under house arrest,

council officials said.

Interior Minister Chung Ho-Yong, in a statement Sunday, accused the organisers of deliberately timing Tuesday's protests to coincide with the return of students from winter vacation. Tuesday is also the sixth anniversary of Mr. Chun's inauguration.

The organisers rejected the accusation, saying the day marked the end of a Buddhist mourning period for student activist Park Chong-Chol who died in January during interrogation by a special anti-Communist police unit.

In an unprecedented gesture, the government acknowledged that Park was tortured to death but said it was an isolated case. Seoul has always denied allegations at home and abroad that it systematically tortures dissidents to make them confess to links with Communist North Korea.

15 killed in Punjab's worst carnage this year

NEW DELHI (R) — The north Indian state of Punjab suffered its worst day of carnage in three months Sunday when 15 people died in a series of clashes and killings by suspected Sikh extremists, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Monday.

The toll was the highest for a day since last Nov. 30 when extremists fighting for an independent Sikh homeland hijacked a bus and killed 24 Hindu passengers, sparking anti-Sikh riots in Delhi and other parts of northern India.

The latest bloodshed brought the number of extremist-related deaths in Punjab this year to 129, according to unofficial counts.

It occurred amid a political and religious crisis in Punjab that is dividing India's 14 million Sikhs and threatening the survival of the moderate state government of the Sikh Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala.

In the bloodiest incident, five people, including a paramilitary police inspector, were killed and 10 wounded in a 40-minute gun-battle after a police jeep was attacked outside a Sikh shrine near Amritsar.

Police later stormed the shrine and made a number of arrests, PTI said.

In other incidents Sunday, four people were shot by suspected extremists as they watched television in their village home, two teenage brothers were hacked to death, one man was stabbed and security forces killed three suspected extremists.

On Sunday political leaders from across India rallied in Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, in a rare show of unity to back Mr. Barnala against Sikh high priests who excommunicated him last month for disobeying their political edicts.

The political leaders, with backing from Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, launched a Punjab "action plan" to mobilise the state behind Mr. Barnala to oppose Punjab secessionists' preserve Indian unity.

Sikh High Priest Darshan Singh told a rally the same day his excommunication of Mr. Barnala for refusing to dissolve his ruling moderate faction of the Sikh Akali Dal Party was not an issue of priests meddling in politics.

Mr. Barnala's refusal to dissolve his party faction has prevented a new unified Akali Dal, backed by priests and dominated by hardline Sikhs, to take over Punjab's government.

Ex-carpenter tipped for top Chinese post

PEKING (R) — A former carpenter who is now mayor of a major Chinese city will be promoted to the post of vice-premier in the political fall-out from the removal of Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang, Western diplomats said Monday.

They said Li Ruihuan, the dynamic mayor of Tianjin, would be named vice-premier to fill a vacancy caused when one of the present four vice-premiers is made premier.

Premier Zhao Ziyang has been acting party chief since January, replacing Mr. Hu who was removed for "political errors." But the diplomats said Mr. Zhao is likely to keep only the party post.

"Mr. Hu's dismissal was followed by a campaign against 'bourgeois liberalism,' a phrase meaning Western political ideas which Chinese leaders blame for causing student protests which started last December.

"Li has a very good record in Tianjin and has received numerous signs of official approval," said one diplomat who met him late last month.

The most recent came last week when Tianjin hosted a national meeting on "ideological and political work" among workers at which Mr. Li himself repeated the themes given daily coverage in the media since Mr. Hu's dismissal.

"Reliance on economic incentives alone cannot solve all the problems of enterprises," the Tianjin daily quoted Mr. Li as telling the meeting.

Poll shows 65 per cent want Craxi to remain

ROME (AP) — Sixty-five per cent of Italians polled want Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi to stay in power until the end of the parliamentary term in 1988, according to a survey.

The results of the poll by the weekly magazine L'Espresso were published Sunday in Italian newspapers two days before Mr. Craxi is expected to announce his resignation in parliament. Politicians say the crisis is likely to lead to early general elections.

The poll of 1,000 citizens between the ages of 18 and 65 found that 65 per cent want Mr. Craxi to stay on until the next elections scheduled for the spring of 1988. Seventy per cent were opposed to early elections.

Forty-one per cent described as "ambiguous" a disputed call for Mr. Craxi to step aside this month and hand over power to a Christian Democrat for the rest of the term. The so-called "staffetta," or baton-passing, was judged "unjust" by 23 per cent and "legitimate" by only 10 per cent.

It was Mr. Craxi's opposition to the automatic transfer of power that led to bitter divisions within the five-party coalition of Socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant party, say it is time for them to control the premier's office at Palazzo Chigi. They have threatened to pull out of the coalition unless this occurs.

Mr. Craxi has headed the coalition since August 1983, making him Italy's longest serving premier since the end of World War II. He told coalition leaders on Friday that, due to divisions in the coalition, he would announce his departure in a speech to the senate on Tuesday and then formally present his resignation to President Francesco Cossiga.

Mr. Cossiga would then begin consultations to appoint a candidate, presumably a Christian Democrat, to try to form Italy's 46th postwar government. Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, who has served as premier five times, is the favoured choice of the Christian Democrats.

Thais start moving Kampuchean refugees to border areas

KHAO-I-DANG, Thailand (AP) — Kampuchean refugees who took refuge in Thailand were fearful and some cried as authorities moved them from a major holding centre to a border area where their future is uncertain.

"I am afraid of what will happen to us. Where are we going?" asked Mea Sem Bo, who along with her husband and two young children was herded into an army truck by Thai Rangers armed with rifles.

Since it opened on Nov. 21, 1979, Khao-I-Dang has been a symbol of hope for tens of thousands of Kampuchean refugees fleeing war, economic hardship and persecution in their homeland.

Authorities say all of the camp's more than 25,000 residents eventually will be moved to the border. A quarter-million other Kampuchean refugees are living in border camps controlled by guerrillas fighting Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

With few exceptions, Thailand does not allow resettlement from

Sri Lankan weekend battles claim 20 lives

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Agencies) — Four soldiers and 16 Tamil rebels were killed in weekend battles in northern Sri Lanka, and police intercepted a bomb-laden truck they said was bound for the capital.

A government statement Sunday said soldiers killed at least 16 Tamil fighters in an attack on Kattuwan village, 6 kilometres north of Jaffna, Saturday. At least three soldiers were killed and 10 wounded in the operation, it said.

Another soldier was killed and three injured when guerrillas set off remote-controlled explosives as a convoy was moving near a military airport north of Jaffna, the government said. Jaffna is 300 kilometres north of Colombo.

The police believe Tamil rebels wanted the bomb delivered to Colombo, according to police sources who asked not to be identified.

The capital, Colombo, was rocked by a series of explosions last year caused by bombs hidden in trucks and other vehicles. Tamil rebels were blamed by the government, which later instituted vehicle checkpoints to stop the Colombo attacks.

Police said 20 kilograms of explosives on the truck were detonated causing a two metre deep crater.

Tamils, most of whom are Hindus, comprise 18 per cent of the island's 16 million people. They complain that the majority Sinhalese, who are Buddhists, discriminate against them.

While Tamil moderates are seeking more political autonomy, militants have waged a four-year guerrilla war for a separate Tamil homeland in the northern and eastern provinces, where most Tamils live.

A total of 5,000 people are estimated to have died in the violence.

Bangladesh rebels attack after new commander takes charge

DHAKA (R) — Separatist rebels shot dead five people in southern Bangladesh in an attack launched only hours after a new military commander took charge to combat guerrilla violence, officials said Monday.

They said the tribal rebels from the outlawed "Shanti Bahini (peace force)" used machine-guns when they ambushed the victims Sunday near the village of Panchari in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Three of the dead were tribesmen who opposed the rebels and the others were Muslim settlers who had moved to the area under a government scheme, the officials told reporters.

They said the guerrillas escaped across the border to the Indian state of Tripura before police reinforcements arrived.

The rebels struck only hours after a new military commander, Maj-Gen. Abdus Salam, took charge of the hill tracts with orders to contain the guerrilla fighting which started 12 years ago.

Damaged Augusta may have collided with Soviet sub

WASHINGTON (AP) — One of the navy's nuclear-powered attack submarines was damaged more extensively last fall than originally thought in what Pentagon sources say was most likely a collision with a Soviet submarine.

The sources, who requested anonymity, said the navy's internal investigation of what happened to the attack sub Augusta last October is still "open" but has been classified secret.

The officials added, however, the navy had ruled out the possibility the submarine could have struck an uncharted underwater obstruction and said at least one and possibly more Soviet submarines were nearby at the time of the collision.

"There has already been a very thorough investigation in a lot of ways," one official said.

"The only plausible explanation, and the most likely one, is that somehow two submarines

Jayewardene briefs rival

President Junius Jayewardene met his arch-rival Sirima Bandaranaike Monday and discussed the island's bloody ethnic crisis, official sources said.

They said the rare meeting between the two took place only hours before Mr. Jayewardene was to leave the island on a state visit to the Maldives.

No details of the meeting were immediately available but the sources said Mr. Jayewardene briefed Mrs. Bandaranaike on the present impasse in negotiations seeking a peaceful settlement to the country's ethnic problem.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, who was prime minister between 1960 and 1965 and again from 1970 to 1977, is the leader of the island's largest opposition group, the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP).

The SLFP last week rejected the latest proposals for a peaceful settlement and called on the government not to go ahead without approval from the people.

Meanwhile customs chief H.B. Dissanayake said Monday customs officers in Sri Lanka are to be armed after a senior official was shot dead by an unknown assailant last week.

He told reporters that the first to get automatic pistols would be officers handling a sensitive investigation involving wealthy businessmen.

The order came after the killing of Customs Intelligence Chief W.D. Amarapala by an unknown gunman in Colombo on Friday morning.

Police said Amarapala, who was investigating top businessmen suspected of involvement in smuggling, was shot as he took his customary morning run in a park.

Priscilla Presley has a son at 42

LOS ANGELES (R) — Priscilla Presley, 42-year-old ex-wife of the late Elvis Presley and a member of the cast of the Dallas television series, has given birth to a boy, her press agent said. Paul Bloch said the child's father, Marco Garibaldi, 31, a writer and television producer, was at Ms. Presley's hospital bedside when seven-pound 10.5 ounce Navarone Anthony Garibaldi was born. Ms. Presley's 18-year-old daughter from her previous marriage was also at the bedside, Bloch said. He said both mother and baby were in excellent health and Ms. Presley, who played a pregnant Jenna Wade in Dallas last season, would return to the television series when it resumed filming in April.

Macho boy bitten after provoking tiger

SEOUL (R) — Schoolboy Chung Min-Ho jumped into an open-air tiger pen to impress his girlfriends but a startled tiger attacked him, biting his arms, legs, neck and chest. Seoul zoo officials said one of Chung's friends threw a scarf into the pen and dared him to pick it up. The 16-year-old had no sooner landed on the grass when the animal took exception to his presence. Takers took 10 minutes to separate the animal from its victim. Chung was rushed to hospital where he was reported in critical condition, the officials said.

Women asked to rein in feminism

NEW DELHI (R) — India's minister in charge of women's affairs opened a national women's conference by telling delegates not to make a "national obsession" out of sex-based grievances. "You can have a complaint and that could be looked into, but there is no use building up a grievance," Minister for Human Resource Development P.V. Narasimha Rao, 66, told a conference organised by the ministry's Department of Women. The two-day conference is considering ways to implement laws to improve the lot of Indian women. Millions of Indian women, who often do heavy manual labour in industry, construction and agriculture, are battered annually for cash and goods in arranged marriages. Hundreds are murdered by their new families each year when their parents later refuse to increase the dowry, according to police. The molesting of women, known as "eve teasing," is rampant on the country's over-crowded transport system. The Press Trust of India (PTI) said Mr. Rao told delegates from women's organisations that economic independence for women should be a top priority but social harmony must not be disturbed to achieve it. "We cannot afford to have disharmony in another area of society," PTI quoted him as saying.

Wife confirms Shultz has a tattoo

HELENA SHULTZ has confirmed that her husband, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, has a tiger tattoo on his buttocks which he got while a student at Princeton University. She made her comments aboard the secretary's plane en route to Hong Kong and China. Mr. Shultz had declined to confirm the report when it first surfaced last month. "I don't have any secrets left," he said then. "That's the only thing I have left, what is on my rear end."

Olympic host to introduce anti-AIDS laws

SEOUL (R) — South Korea, host of the 1988 Olympic Games, has decided to introduce tough anti-AIDS laws to ensure the safety of the thousands of tourists expected to attend, Health Ministry officials said. They said the government would set up an inter-ministerial committee this month to study measures to fight AIDS — acquired immune deficiency syndrome — and was considering banning foreign entertainers carrying the virus from working here. The legislation, to be submitted to parliament later this year, would make it legal for the government to expel foreign AIDS carriers from the country, the officials said. It would also make it mandatory for all women catering to foreign tourists and employees at entertainment spots in Seoul and four other major cities to receive AIDS antibody tests. Such tests are currently performed regularly on workers in bars near U.S. military bases in South Korea and at homosexual bars across the country. Some 40,000 U.S. military servicemen are stationed here. The new legislation will also oblige all doctors to report carriers immediately to state health centres and will empower local authorities to order medical checks for people believed to be infected.

Political talk banned in minibuses

NAIROBI (R) — Kenya's private minibus owners have banned political discussions in their vehicles and threatened to throw out any passenger who raises sensitive political issues in conversation. Joseph Nderi, chairman of the Matatu Vehicle Owners' Association, said anyone who wanted to take part in politics should join the country's only political party, the Kenya African National Union.

Soviets to show exiled director's work

MOSCOW (AP) — A film shot in Italy by Soviet Director Andrei Tarkovsky, who died in exile last December, will be shown in the Soviet Union for the first time this year, a newspaper reported. The labour newspaper Trud said Tarkovsky's film Nostalgie will be included in a special retrospective during the 15th Moscow International Film Festival this summer. Tarkovsky was 54 when he died of cancer in Paris last December. He was well known in the Soviet Union and abroad for films such as Andrei Rublev, the Stalker and the Mirror. He sought asylum in Italy in 1984 after shooting Nostalgie, which included Soviet and Western actors. V. Kinkharuk, deputy chairman of the Soviet film exporting company, also wrote in Trud that the Soviets were negotiating with Sweden to bring Tarkovsky's last film, Sacrifice, to the Soviet Union for the first time. That Swedish-French-English production won a special prize at the 1986 Cannes Film Festival. Tarkovsky said when he announced his intention to seek asylum that Soviet authorities "spat on my soul," by not allowing him to continue to work abroad and turning him into a "non-existent artist." Once in the West, Tarkovsky also criticised what he viewed as a spiritual decline there. Shortly after his death, the newspaper Moscow News praised Tarkovsky for his achievements during the period of "stagnation" in the 1970s under Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Several of his films recently have been shown in Moscow for the first time in years.

Moscow traffic accidents killed 800

MOSCOW (AP) — About 800 people died and 6,000 were injured in the Moscow region's more than 5,000 traffic accidents last year, the newspaper Leninskoye Znamya has reported. The figures were given for an area with a population of about 15.3 million people, which includes Moscow's 8.7 million residents and the populations of other cities and towns in an administrative region encircling the Soviet capital. The newspaper did not compare the overall 1986 record with previous years. It said that the number of traffic accidents last year increased in 13 of 39 districts within the Moscow administrative region, but specific accident figures were not given for any of the districts. The article said drunken driving was a major reason for the high level of accidents by drivers of delivery trucks and other vehicles used in commerce.

Sea birds, beaches coated by oil spill

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — Sludge from a disabled freighter continued to wash ashore, fouling at least 48 kilometres of pristine beach and crippling hundreds of sea birds in north Florida's worst oil spill in more than a decade. "This is going to be pretty severe," I'm afraid," said Florida Marine Patrol Maj. Robert Bennett. Up to 250,000 gallons (946,350 litres) of heavy crude oil began leaking from two ruptured fuel tanks aboard the 540-foot (165-metre) Liberian-registered Fernpassat after it ran aground on an exposed jetty in high seas. The leak had been reduced to a trickle, but the slick, 6.5 kilometres wide in some places, moved in from offshore with the tide, said Coast Guard Spokesman Joe Dye.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHEARF
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KAPLAN TEAM WINS VANDERBILT

Neither vulnerable. West deals.

NORTH

♠ A X 10 4

♥ A 9 3

♦ Void

♣ A Q J 10 8 4

WEST

♠ 8

♥ K J 7 6

♦ Q 5 2

♣ A Q 8 7 6 5 2

EAST

♠ K 9

♥ 7 5

♦ K J 7 5 3

♣ 10 8 4

SOUTH

♠ Q J 9 7 5 3

♥ C 10 8 4

♦ 10

♣ 6 3 2

The bidding:

West North East South

1 ♠ Dbie 1 ♠ 1 ♠

2 ♠ 5 NT Pass 6 ♠

Pass 7 ♠ Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♣

The most successful team in American competition in recent years, Edgar Kaplan of New York, Norman Kay of Narberth, Pa., Bill Root of Boca Raton, Fla., and Richard Pavlycek of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., added another title to their collection when they won the Vanderbilt Team of Four event at the recent Spring North American Championships in Portland, Ore. In so doing they earned a spot in the playoff to determine the U.S. team for the 1987 World

Championship.

The Kaplan team trailed by 11 International Match Points going into the fourth quarter of the finals against a quintet led by Jim Whitaker of Warner Robins, Ga. However, they gained 40 IMPs over the last boards to win comfortably. This hand early in the final set paved the way to victory.

When Kay bid one spade freely over East's one heart, Kaplan immediately envisioned a grand slam. Kaplan judged brilliantly that, if his partner held the queen of spades, the choice was not between a small and a grand slam, but between a game and a grand. He realized that if the club finesse were to fail, even 12 tricks would not be available after a heart lead. His leap to five no trump was the Grand Slam Force. In their method, Kay's response showed a good suit headed by one of the three top honors, and Kaplan went on to seven.

The play went as Kaplan visualized. Kay won the heart opening, cashed the king and queen of trumps and finessed in clubs. He returned to his hand with a trump to repeat the finesse and claimed when the king appeared.

In the other room the contract was six spades, and the Kaplan team picked up 11 IMPs.